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24 March 1983

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No. 1266

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## BURMA

### BRIEFS

SOUTHERN WA COMBAT--Combat news from Man Manghseng area, southern Wa District: On 2 January, mine and guerrilla attacks conducted by the people in Man Hpa killed four enemy soldiers and wounded two. On 29 January, many enemy soldiers were killed and wounded in attacks by the People's Army in (Myetla), (Patein), Loi-hsang and (Zampa Seikat). On 31 January, a guerrilla attack conducted by a small unit of the People's Army in Man Pat killed two enemy soldiers and wounded one. On 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9 February, attacks from the People's Army at Man Pat, (Loi San Tin), (?Myitka), (Ponbyat), (Nam Kin) and (Kamphaeng) killed nearly 30 enemy soldiers and wounded 6 others. One G-2 and a mine were seized from the enemy. [Text] [BK251318 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 25 Feb 83]

CSO: 4211/19

'GRATIFYING' RESULTS OF UN DISCUSSION ON EAST TIMOR VIEWED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Dec 82 p 4

[Article: "East Timor in the UN, the Results are Gratifying but the Struggle Will Be Long"]

[Text] There are a number of reasons for considering the results of the UN's East Timor discussions to be gratifying.

The first reason is the petition submitted by Gough Whitlam, former Australian prime minister and labor party leader. The petition was submitted over the objection of the Indonesian delegation. As a matter of principle, Indonesia opposes all requests to file petitions relating to East Timor since Indonesia considers the East Timor issue resolved. Members of the staff of Drs Anwar Sani, Indonesian foreign minister, stated that the impact of Whitlam's presentation on the outcome of the voting has yet to be analyzed. Nonetheless, Gough Whitlam's petition is important to Indonesia because it effectively clarified the issue for the world at large. Indonesia has found it hard to make its case before world public opinion because Indonesia is directly involved in the issue.

Since the UN discussions on East Timor began, Gough Whitlam has been the only petitioner to defend Indonesia. The other petitioners, who number about a dozen each year, have been members of international organizations and institutes opposed to the Indonesian government's policy. Therefore the presence of one pro-Indonesian petitioner is very significant. Further, the fact that Gough Whitlam is the former leader of the Labor Party, an organization normally identified as a defender of the rights of the common man, carries a lot of weight, far more than if he were the leader of the conservative party.

His petition gained significant attention because of his celebrity as a former prime minister. Supported by complete information and an interesting analytical methodology, he successfully provided an impressive and strikingly effective clarification of the issue. He pointed out, for example, that during voting on a Southeast Asian problem, Africa and others nations were inclined to support nations of that region. Then he pointed out, quite accurately, the incorrect analogy that had been drawn between the FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front) and the FRETILIN (Timor Independence Front).

Certainly, Whitlam did not answer all question firmly and convincingly, even though he had the advantage of first hand information gathered during his many visits to Indonesia and East Timor. Most other petitioners have never been to Indonesia, nor do they have a deep understanding of Indonesia. Their information is based on unclear sources and incomplete quotations from Indonesian and Australian newspapers.

Prof Ernst Utrecht and J. A. Manusama, 2 petitioners who would be expected to be familiar with Indonesia, presented rather ineffective petitions. Professor Utrecht's petition was not prepared with the international public in mind. He used such terminology as "voluntary village militia" which foreigners really do not understand. After the Indonesian delegation lodged several objections to irrelevant topics in his petition, the former University of Indonesia professor, who now lives in Australia, became completely confused and unsettled. On the other hand, Manusama's petition was well delivered in Dutch-tinged English. However, he used the wrong approach and, by addressing such matters as the decreasing numbers of UN members who support the FRETILIN, he unconsciously aided the FRETILIN cause rather than helping Indonesia.

The second reason for considering the results gratifying is the increasing number of friendly nations who are explicitly providing their support to Indonesia. Although in years past such countries as India, Malaysia, and Thailand have stood behind Indonesia, this year these three countries along with the Philippines, Singapore, Bangladesh and Australia have clearly stressed and supported the following 3 points: the decolonization process in East Timor is complete, the social and economic conditions in that province are improving, and the problem no longer requires UN discussion.

The most important reason for optimism is the result of the voting. As in previous years, the number of countries supporting Indonesia increased, as shown in the table below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Abstain</u>	<u>Absent</u>
1975	72	10	43	19
1976	68	20	49	9
1977	67	26	47	9
1978	59	31	44	16
1979	62	31	45	13
1980	58	35	46	14
1981	54	42	46	14
1982	50	46	50	10

While the increase in only 4, much lower than in 1981 when Indonesia got 7 additional votes, there was an adverse factor to contend with this year: the full-scale Portuguese campaign. The fact that Indonesia realized an increase in supporting votes inspite of this campaign is in itself very heartening. During 1979 when starvation and hunger in East Timor were first raised as issues, Indonesia got no increase in supporting votes, while the opposition gained 3 votes.

Another heartening reality is the increasing support from nations of the Asia Pacific region. Fiji, for example, changed its abstention to a vote in support of Indonesia. The Solomon Islands did likewise. Among the members of the Islamic Conference, Pakistan, Morocco and Yeman voted this year in favor of Indonesia. Pakistan had always abstained in the past. Morocco did support Indonesia but last year abstained because Indonesia had abstained during the voting on the West Sahara issue.

This year the Indonesian delegation successfully increased the number of supporters among the black African nations who, heretofore, had been difficult to persuade. Chad changed its vote of opposition to one of support. Guinea, Botswana, the Central African Republic, Upper Volta who had all been in the opposing camp, abstained this year. Liberia who previously abstained, voted in support of Indonesia this year. Conversely, Indonesia lost support in Latin America. Bolivia, Columbia and the Dominican Republic changed their supporting votes to abstentions. Among the developed countries, Portugal was able to influence Ireland, which together with Iceland has important trade relations with Portugal, to change its abstention to a vote against Indonesia. Portugal's large-scale campaign involved the sending of high level missions consisting of the president, vice president, prime minister and members of parliament to about 50 countries. However, this effort to attract the support of the Western nations was not successful. With the exception of Ireland and Iceland, the majority of the Western nations abstained. Some, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand supported Indonesia.

Similar efforts to attract the support of Islamic nations were not very successful. For example, Oman was almost persuaded until approached by the Portuguese mission. Indonesia's ambassador in Teheran was quickly dispatched to Oman with a personal letter from President Soeharto that drew Oman back into the ranks of those supporting Indonesia. Indonesian delegates were also sent to other countries in Latin America, the Caribbean area, Africa, and Asia. Sometimes it was enough to send someone who was well known and a personal friend of a leader or high official, other times it was necessary to send a special letter from the president or foreign minister.

On the whole the results have been staisfying. This does not mean, however, that the struggle is over. First, the Indonesian delegation must overcome the opposition of the countries supporting the FRETILIN. This will be especially difficult if Portugal is able to attract the support of more Latin American countries. Indonesia, on the other hand, has a good opportunity to gain the support of such newly-independent countries as Santa Lucia, Comoros, St Vincent-Grenadines, and others. Perhaps with a more active diplomacy, Indonesia can gain the support of more Asian countries, such as Burma, Nepal, Srilanka, and Bhutan with whom Indonesia has good relations but who have abstained during the voting.

Although Indonesia might achieve a victory in the voting, the Indonesian delegation still has to try to have the East Timor issue withdrawn from both the General Assembly and the Security Council. It will probably not be difficult to get the issue removed from the General Assembly. All that is required is that the supporters outnumber the opponents. The Indonesian or another nation's delegations can submit a petition with assurance that it will be accepted.



The struggle in the Security Council will be much more difficult. East Timor must be removed from the "Non-Self-Governing Territories" list established in 1962. In this case, more than a majority is required. The unanimous support of all five permanent members, the United States, USSR, France, England and the PRC is required. Until now, only America has supported Indonesia. France and England have abstained and the USSR and PRC voted with the opposition.

9127

CSO: 4213/28

FY 1982-83 FUEL OIL SUBSIDY BUDGET REPORTED INADEQUATE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Dec 82 p 2

[Article: "1982-83 Fuel Oil Subsidy Could Reach 1.5 Trillion Rupiah"]

[Text] Joedo Sumbono, executive director of the State Oil and Gas Corporation [PERTAMINA] stated that, if the government continues to protect domestic fuel oil prices at the current level, the fuel oil subsidy for domestic requirements could reach the 1.5 trillion rupiah mark during fiscal year 1982-83.

Decreases in the value of the rupiah, coupled with reduced oil production and less Indonesia pro rata oil has raised fuel oil production costs from 132 rupiah per liter to 152 rupiah per liter. During his hearing on Monday with parliamentary commission VI, chaired by Engineer Rachmat Witular in the National Oil Company central office, Joedo Sumbono said, "Now it's up to the government to decide how much of this 1.5 trillion rupiah total will be borne by the people and how much will be subsidized."

He added that the subsidy has increased because the market price of fuel oil is lower than the production cost. The government sets the market price and pays the difference to PERTAMINA. During fiscal year 1982-83, the government planned for a subsidy of approximately 925 billion rupiah, but with current fuel oil production costs increasing, the subsidy is now estimated at over 1 trillion rupiah.

The daily domestic requirement of about 500,000 barrels is filled by domestically refined, foreign refined (through processing agreements), and imported fuel oil.

While pro rata and domestically refined fuel oil satisfy a portion of this requirement, imported fuel oil represents a substantial share which must be purchased at international market prices and paid for with dollars that are increasingly more valuable in relation to the rupiah.

Joedo confirmed that a sort of sliding scale has been used to determine domestic fuel oil prices. Certain types of fuel oil, such as aviation fuel, aviation turbine oil, and super 98 and premium grade gasolines, receive no subsidy; while other types, such as kerosene, diesel and cooking oil, are subsidized. Eighty-one percent of the 24 million kiloliter annual domestic fuel oil requirement is covered by the government subsidies.

Kerosene, for example, now sells for about 60 rupiah per liter. Since production costs have risen to around 152 rupiah per liter, the government must provide a 90 rupiah per liter subsidy. An estimated 8.6 million kiloliters are required, so the total subsidy for kerosene alone will equal 774 billion rupiah. The total is greater if one adds to it the subsidies for diesel and cooking oil. "It's not surprising," he added, "that the finance minister recently announced that fuel oil procurement costs had already exceeded the planned 924 billion rupiah subsidy."

Increased fuel oil production costs are the result of a decrease in Indonesian pro rata oil, the pressures of OPEC production decisions, and the necessity of purchasing oil from contractors at import prices.

According to PERTAMINA executive director, the government traditionally has set domestic fuel oil prices. PERTAMINA only recommends that the government regulate fuel oil usage and that the standard annual 11 percent increase be dropped. If this advice on oil usage is followed, we can avoid waste. Indonesia will not need all of the 26 million kiloliters estimated for fiscal year 1982-83, and the fuel oil that is saved can be put to better use. PERTAMINA has further recommended that production costs be kept as low as possible.

Touching on factors that can aid in reducing the fuel oil subsidy, Joedo Sumbono stated that the use of geothermal energy would be very helpful. Indonesia has about 11,000 megawatts of thermal energy that can be harnessed to produce electricity. If 35 barrels of fuel oil are equal to 1 megawatt, then this geothermal energy is equivalent to 385,000 barrels per day. In the first phase of a cooperative project with the National Electric Company, the Kamojang geothermal electric power plant which has a capacity of 30 megawatts was completed.

Domestically refined liquified natural gas is another direct by-product of oil production. In the coming years, liquified gas should become an important factor which, since it is not subsidized, can drive down domestic fuel oil production costs.

During the first year that domestic refineries are operational, they will produce 150,000 tons per year. This production figure will increase to approximately 800,000 tons per year. Part of this production will be used to satisfy domestic needs, while the remainder will be exported.

Domestic refineries whose capacities are now being increased include Balikpapan from 50,000 to 250,000 barrels per day, Cilacap from 100,000 to 300,000 barrels per day, and Dumai to 100,000 barrels per day. All should be operational in 1983.

"This increase in refinery capacity will produce 35,656,000 kiloliters of fuel oil annually, exceeding the fiscal year 1983-84 requirements by about 28,000 kiloliters. This means that we will no longer be dependent on foreign refineries or on imported fuel oil," Joedo declared. With annual increases in domestic fuel oil requirements estimated at 8 percent, the full output of these refineries will satisfy domestic requirements until fiscal year 1986-87.

PERTAMINA executive director stated that as of 1 October 1982, the company debt consisted of a 720 billion rupiah principal and interest in the amount of 630 billion rupiah on which payment has never been made.

"We will make every effort," said Joedo, "to pay off the principal early so we can reduce the amount of interest that is accruing. The government has decided that there is no interest on the accrued interest portion of the debt."

In April 1981, the National Oil Company debt was 1.2 trillion rupiah. According to plans, the December installment on the principal will be increased to 100 billion rupiah. Between January and March 1983, the installment will be increased to 130 billion rupiah. By April 1983, the company debt principal will be approximately 490 billion rupiah.

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CSO: 4213/28

#### AIR FORCE EQUIPMENT ACQUISITIONS PROJECTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Dec 82 p 12

[Article: "In Fiscal Year 1983-84, Air Force To Be Strengthened with Hercules Tankers and Antiaircraft Guided Missiles"]

[Text] During fiscal year 1983-84, the final year of the Ministry of Defense and Security's Strategic Plan II, the air force will procure a Hercules tanker aircraft.

This pronouncement was made by Air Marshal Ashadi Tjahyadi, Indonesian Air Force chief of staff, during a working meeting with parliamentary commission I in the Suryadarma conference room at air force headquarters on Thursday.

Acquisition of the Hercules tanker should increase the effectiveness of such Indonesian Air Force combat aircraft as the A-4 Skyhawk which is capable of inflight refueling.

Indonesian territorial area is extensive and the operational radius of the A-4 is extremely limited since not all airfields can accomodate it.

Adding the Hercules tanker aircraft to the air force inventory will enable the A-4 Skyhawk to be refueled while airborne without returning to base.

"This will be very beneficial in terms of cost-effectiveness and efficiency," declared Air Marshal Ashadi Tjahyadi. During the coming program year, the air force will also procure additional Boeing 737 aircraft equipped for maritime patrol missions. The increase in maritime patrol aircraft should permit surveillance of all Indonesian Territorial waters.

Antiaircraft artillery and surface-to-air guided missiles will be purchased to strengthen base defenses. Certain important bases will be upgraded to fully functional status.

The base facilities upgrade will focus on the areas of flight operations, aircraft control communications, and maintenance and improvement of military personnel quality of life.

Ashadi Tjahyadi said that air force educational institutions will also receive increases during fiscal year 1983-84.

As of the 2nd half of fiscal year 1982-83, almost all planned air force developmental projects have been completed.

The air force already has the strategic airlift capability to transport one complete battalion for air drop anywhere in Indonesia. Furthermore, its air combat strength has been increased several times over and is now capable of conducting simultaneous operations in three separate areas.

In support of combat aircraft operations, the air force has also upgraded the capabilities of selected airfields so they can accommodate combat aircraft. To facilitate both tactical and strategic air operations, the air force has deployed combat aircraft in Medan and Ujungpandang.

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CSO: 4213/28

RECEIPT OF 18 AUSTRALIAN-BUILT NOMAD AIRCRAFT REPORTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Dec 82 p 9

[Article: "The Navy Has 18 Nomad Aircraft"]

[Text] Adm Waloejo Soegito, Indonesian Navy chief of staff, and Rawdon Dalrymple, Australian ambassador to Indonesia, were present on Sunday, 28 November, for the delivery in Surabaya of the last 2 of 18 Australian-built Nomad aircraft to the Indonesian Navy.

Before the ceremony, Adm Waloejo Soegito flew one of the two Nomads from Denpasar to Surabaya on the last leg of its flight from Australia.

The Nomad aircraft conduct coastal surveillance operations and are based at Surabaya, Menado and Tanjung Pinang. These aircraft were transferred to Indonesia under the provisions of a defense cooperation agreement signed in 1981.

In addition to the Nomad project, the agreement also provides for the transfer of Sioux helicopters, attack class patrol boats and small coastal patrol craft, the survey and mapping of Borneo, Sumatra, West New Guinea and the Moluccas, the training of over 1,100 Indonesian Armed Forces personnel, assignment of Australian technical advisors with each defense project, and regular combined exercises between the Australian and Indonesian Navies.

Under the Nomad project, which will continue until 1983, 70 Indonesian Navy personnel have received aircraft repair and maintenance training in Australia.

The Nomad aircraft patrol missions include protection of fishermen, prevention of illegal immigration, interception of drug and contraband smuggling, and search and rescue operations.

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CSO: 4213/28

## BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta ]

**MAJOR GENERAL SOEDJIMAN**--Dr Sudharmono, acting minister of internal affairs, will install Major General Soedjiman in office for his second term as governor of West Kalimantan on 8 January. According to Dr Feisal Tamin, spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Soedjiman has been reappointed governor of West Kalimantan by Presidential Decision Letter No 210/M/1982 dated 18 November 1982. He was the candidate who received the most votes at a session of the West Kalimantan Provincial Council. Governor Soedjiman was first installed in office as governor of West Kalimantan on 4 January 1978. In 1968 he was in command of "Operation Kalong" when he was serving in Jakarta. This operation led to the capture of many PKI [Indonesian Communist Party] leaders, including former Brigadier General Supardjo. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 4 Jan 83 p 1] 5170

**FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS**--Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday [7 January] administered the oath of office and installed in his new duties Atmono Suryo as director general of foreign economic relations (HELN) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, replacing Gusti Rusli Noor. He also installed Dr Adiwo So Abubakar in office as director general of the National Secretariat of ASEAN, replacing Atmono Suryo. Gusti Rusli Noor has been appointed Indonesian ambassador to Belgium, Luxembourg, and the European Economic Community (EEC). Atmono Suryo was born in Pekalongan, Central Java, on 18 November 1925. He studied at the Faculty of Political and Social Science of New York University. After serving in economic sections of Indonesian Embassies overseas, in October 1955, Atmono Suryo was appointed as a senior official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He previously served as Indonesian ambassador to Belgium and the EEC and in Geneva as chief of the Indonesian Permanent Delegation to the United Nations Offices. Atmono Suryo is married and has three children. Adiwo So Abubakar was born in Semarang on 15 August 1925. He attended the Faculty of Law, Economics, and Social and Political Affairs of the University of Gadjah Mada with a major in international relations. Adiwo So Abubakar has previously served as Indonesian ambassador to Brazil and as director of international trade relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is married and has six children. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 Jan 83 p 12] 5170



REAR ADM IMAM MUHARAM--The post of navy inspector general on Friday [7 January] was transferred from the former incumbent, Rear Adm B. Poernomo, to his replacement, Rear Adm Imam Muharam, at a ceremony held in Martadinata Hall at Navy Headquarters in Jakarta. Rear Adm Imam Muharam had previously been assistant for logistics to the navy chief of staff. Rear adm B. Poernomo will be assigned as a senior officer at the disposition of the navy chief of staff. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 11 Jan 83 p 12] 5170

AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL CHANGES--The post of assistant for operations to the chief of staff of the air force was transferred from the former incumbent, Air Vice Marshal Rusman, to his replacement, Air Vice Marshal Hartono, on Friday [31 December 1982]. Air Vice Marshal Rusman has been appointed commander of the National Strategic Reserve Command (KOSTRANAS). Air Vice Marshal Hartono had previously been commander of Air Region IV in Surabaya. Other posts transferred at Air Force Headquarters included the following: chief of the Air Force Finance Office was transferred from Air Commodore Suwanto to Air Commodore Sujoto, his replacement; chief of the Air Force General Secretariat was transferred from Air Commodore Lamiadji to Air Commodore Moordiman, his replacement; chief of the Air Force Mental Indoctrination Service was transferred from Air Commodore Sujoto to Colonel Saleh; deputy assistant for personnel affairs to the Air Force chief of staff was transferred from Air Commodore Surastadi to Air Commodore Sugandi Utomo; and the chief of the Air Navigation Office, previously held by the late Air Commodore Nurman Munaf, was transferred to Colonel (Flying Officer) Susetyo. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Jan 83 p 9] 5170

SENIOR ARMY COMMAND CHANGES--Two senior army officers transferred their commands today [8 January] at separate locations. The army inspector general, Maj Gen E. M. Achir, transferred his office to Maj Gen Untung Sridadi, and the chief of the Army Information Service, Brigadier General Soehirno, transferred his office to Brig Gen Jhonet Hutomo. The new army inspector general, Maj Gen Untung Sridadi, had previously been commander of Military Region XII/Tanjungpura. His predecessor as inspector general, Maj Gen E. M. Achir, will assume his new duties as deputy commander of the Armed Forces Staff and Command School in Bandung. The new chief of the Army Information Service, Brig Gen Jhonet Hutomo, had previously been inspector of Civil Affairs Indoctrination in the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Defense and Security. The previous chief of the Army Information Service, Brigadier General Soehirno, has been appointed a member of the DPR/MPR [Parliament/People's Consultative Assembly] in the Indonesian Armed Forces faction for the period 1982-87. [Text] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 8 Jan 83 p 3] 5170

AMBASSADOR IMAM SOEPOMO--The government of Papua New Guinea has agreed to the appointment of Brig Gen (Retired) Imam Soepomo as Indonesian ambassador to Papua New Guinea. The Foreign Information Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported yesterday [9 January] that Ambassador Imam Soepomo will replace the late Maj Gen Abdul Aziz Bustam. In April 1968, Imam Soepomo was assigned to Canberra as military attache. In June 1971, he was brought back to Jakarta and assigned to the Ministry of Defense and Security. Among the foreign assignments he has held was that of member of the Indonesian team and delegation at the time of conversations with Australia. Imam Soepomo was born in Surakarta [Central Java] on 21 May 1926. He has served as a troop commander,

a trainer and instructor at the Artillery Training Center, and as a staff officer at Army Headquarters. He was educated at a MULO [vocational school during the Dutch colonial period], attended teachers' college, took advanced officer's training in the United States, and attended the Army Staff and Command School. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 10 Jan 83 p 12] 5170

MAJ GEN TRY SUTRISNO--The red command cord hangs down over his right sleeve. His badge of rank is also pinned to the right side of his chest and finally he receives his command baton from the army chief of staff, General Poniman. This makes it official, the transfer of the post of commander of Military Region V/Jakarta from Lieutenant General Poniman to his replacement, Maj Gen Try Soetrisno. The date is 27 December 1982. Maj Gen Try Soetrisno is no stranger to the people and community of the capital. Before becoming commander of Military Region V/Jakarta, Try Soetrisno was commander of Military Region IV/Sriwijaya, with the rank of brigadier general. A few days before he moved to Jakarta he was promoted to two star rank (major general). When he transferred the command of Military Region IV/Sriwijaya, he wore the insignia of major general for the first time and transferred his former command to Brig Gen Arie Bandioko.

Long before this it had been whispered in the Jakarta community and among journalists that Try Soetrisno was sure to be promoted to be commander of Military Region V/Jakarta. This was even better known to the journalists who accompanied Gen M. Jusuf, the minister of defense and security and commander of the armed forces, on his various trips. One day the journalists asked the minister of defense and security who would be commander of Military Region V/Jakarta. The minister replied: "What are you asking? Well, don't print this, but Try Soetrisno will be commander of Military Region V/Jakarta. Remember, don't print this. I'll inform you officially in the next few weeks," said General Jusuf.

The journalists sent their congratulations to Try Soetrisno, who had been known by many people in Jakarta since he was personal assistant to President Soeharto. He held this position for 4 years with the rank of lieutenant colonel from 1974 to 1978. The 4 years as adjutant to the president were an unforgettable experience for him. During those years whenever the president was involved in something, Try accompanied him. For that reason, among journalists the name Try Soetrisno was well known, because he is a person who likes to be in touch with others and has an open manner.

When he was commander of Military Region IV/Sriwijaya, he maintained this attitude of openness and friendliness. Like a soldier in the communications section he continued to expand his official family in the course of his duties. After having been active at the Presidential Palace for so long and because of his experiences, he became more mature and acquired a greater breadth of vision. Finally, the Ministry of Defense and Security placed its confidence in Try Soetrisno as chief of staff of Military Region XVI/Udayana, with its headquarters in Bali. He won his first star as a general officer on 1 May 1979. He was chief of staff of Military Region XVI/Udayana for only 1 year, from 1978 to 1979.

Higher-ranking positions lay before him. The Ministry of Defense and Security promoted him to be commander of Military Region IV/Sriwijaya, where he served from 1979 to 1982.

After he was installed in office as commander of Military Region V/Jakarta, he looked even more dashing. With his clear, firm voice and decisive stride, he is determined to continue with the kind of leadership provided by the former commanders who preceded him as commander of Military Region V/Jakarta. He told reporters that he will maintain the momentum he now has and will not stop. In a determined and responsible way Try is convinced that, together with all of the people in Military Region V/Jakarta, he will create a feeling of security, peace, and well-being in providing security in Jakarta, which is a kind of national barometer. When asked about his plans as commander of Military Region V/Jakarta, he replies with a smile: "Don't ask me about the question of concepts but just pray that everything will turn out as well as we hope."

Try Soetrisno was born on 15 November 1935 in Surabaya. He graduated from the Army Technical Academy, which he attended from 1956 to 1959. He is married to Tuti Setiawati, and they have seven children: four sons and three daughters. Although he is very busy with his duties, he is very much interested in sports, like Indonesian judo [silat], karate, weightlifting, and gymnastics. He is also interested in the arts, particularly the arts of Java such as gamelan [gong and Xylophone] music, and Western music as well.

Before moving to Jakarta he surprised the press world with his well-known "Operation Ganesha," which cleared out wild elephants from the Air Sugihan jungle and moved them to the Lebong Hitam area.

As a new commander, important tasks lie before him. Soon the 1982 calendar will be replaced by the 1983 calendar. The plenary session of the 1983 People's Consultative Assembly will soon be held, which means that as commander of Military Region V/Jakarta he will be responsible for security and order, supported by all of the people of Jakarta. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 2 Jan 83 pp 1, 11] 5170

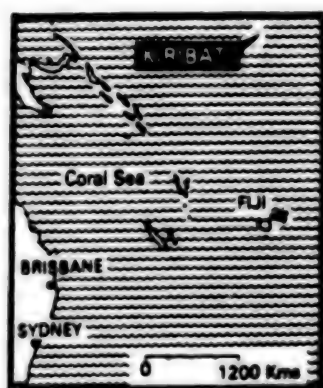
CSO: 4213/39

## GOVERNMENT FALLS ON NO CONFIDENCE VOTE

Melbourne THE AGE in English 17 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Alan Attwood]

[Text]



A clerical error has brought down the Government of Kiribati in the Pacific Ocean.

The Government's problems started when civil servants of the tiny nation — known as the Gilbert Islands until July 1979 — were granted a 5 per cent pay increase earlier this year.

Because of a clerical error, the same pay increase was also given to six senior officers on statutory bodies. Officially, their salaries could be changed only with the approval of the national Parliament.

When the error was noticed recently, the 32-year-old Kiribati President, Ieremia Tabai, tabled a bill in the House of Assembly last week to give formal approval to the pay increases for the six senior officers. The bill was defeated 20-15.

The next day the President sought to introduce the bill again, making it known through the Speaker that the Government

would regard a negative vote as a vote of no confidence. The Government lost that vote, too, and was officially out of office.

The Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra released these details of the fall of the Kiribati Government yesterday after communication problems with the islands had led to speculation about the political situation there.

A department spokesman said last night that until elections could be arranged — probably next March — the tiny nation with a population of about 56,000 people would be governed by a three-man Council of State.

Before being granted independence in 1979, the Gilbert Islands was one of Britain's smallest and most remote colonies. It is made up of four main groups of islands scattered over a million square kilometres of ocean, but with a total land area of only 683 square kilometres.

President Tabai was Kiribati's first leader after independence. Aged 29 when he took office, he was then one of the world's youngest national leaders.

## RECONSTRUCTION, SRV AID, CADRE TRAINING LEVELS IN XIENG KHOUANG NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 13 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Keosichan: "Stepping Up from Where the War Destroyed"]

[Excerpts] Xieng Khouang is a province in the center of the struggle and it is the stronghold of the revolutionaries. It is a strategic political, military, and economic province. It was tested in the fierce flames of war through two periods. The people were graphically made aware of friends and foes. They resolutely believe in the party and have long had a heritage of revolutionary struggle. They have a heritage of diligence in work. After the two periods of struggling they are honored as a heroic province. Xieng Khouang is a province where the cultural and animal husbandry bases are expanding and the rural market is growing extensively. The people have a heritage of handicraft production, but because of the American imperialists and their henchmen, the destructive warfare carried out over many years which destroyed savagely and completely houses, farmland, mountains, forests, and animals resulted in deprivation in the lives of the people. Most of the people had nothing left but their bare hands. However, after the country was liberated under the capable and clear-sighted leadership of the party, the Central Committee became intensely concerned. Because of decisions at different levels of party committees, the unity of the people of all races, and with the help of neighboring provinces, and the sincere aid of the twin province of Nghe Tinh and the Vietnamese volunteer units, Xieng Khouang Province has restored over 10,000 hectares of ricefields that were destroyed during the war. The restoration of abandoned ricefields not only means a great expenditure of labor and sweat but also a great deal of blood. Many hundreds of different sizes of irrigation projects that were destroyed in wartime have been reconstructed. Meanwhile, Xieng Khouang Province also welcomed and organized in all respects living requirements for over 70,000 people who had been [forcibly] moved during the war and who returned to their homes with only their bare hands. Meanwhile, offices, organizations and military divisions were mobilized to help the people build and repair houses, schools, and hospitals. Cooperating with the people they actively revived the economic base and raised the standard of living.

At present the standard of living of the different races has returned to normal. Each step is steady. The scarcity in the food supply has decreased. For example, in 1974 to 1975 production within the province was, on the



average, only 100 to 140 kg per year per person. Therefore, the center had to help them during these years with an additional 4,000 to 5,000 tons of rice. However, 2 years later Xieng Khouang Province had become self-sufficient in terms of food. They also carried out their obligations to the government. Now rice production alone is 333 kg per year per person (not including starchy crops).

For animal husbandry, in 1974 to 1975 all over the province there were only 1,200 buffalo and 1,500 oxen. Draft labor was severely limited. Now throughout the province there are as many as 15,600 buffalo, an increase by a factor of 12, and 12,300 oxen, a factor of 8 increase. Thus, draft labor has fundamentally improved.

Villages and cantons where there previously was illiteracy were organized with attentiveness and improved at the same time. The most outstanding one was Pek District. In this district only 7 out of 12 cantons and 98 out of 143 villages had education above the primary level. Only 90 percent of village and canton cadres and the board of directors of agricultural co-ops had graduated with an elementary education. Of these, 25 percent had graduated from the secondary educational level. One hundred percent of district cadres graduated from the secondary level.

Because supplementary education has improved cadres, it has resulted in many young cadres in the ranks. For example, before this the village level and agricultural co-op cadres' age was 45, and now it is 32; the canton cadres' age used to be 55, and now 74 percent are 22 to 30 years old.

Xieng Khouang Province has multiethnic groups. It has more Mong tribes than other provinces nationwide. In years past, though the imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries sought by every cruel means to separate and attract them, they could not destroy the solidarity of these ethnic groups. On the contrary, the solidarity between fraternal races in the great Lao families has even been increased and concentrated by the party, in order to struggle to defend and construct the socialist nation. This indicates that the people of all races have absorbed the just policies of the party and clearly see the enemies' tricks to separate them. By training cadres and by expanding the party into areas of different races, and to implement the slogans "all processes have cadres of their own", and "all races have cadres of their own", this has resulted in all the races having their own representatives in all branches of the party and government organizations; to divide [the work] equally between races in order to defend and construct the country together and to make it prosperous.

9984

CS0: 4206/49

LPA ACTIVITIES, SUPPRESSION OF REACTIONARIES DISCUSSED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 13 Jan 83 pp 2, 4

[Article by K. Meuang Sam: "Military Duty Toward the People"]

[Text] The construction of the population base and the guerrilla militia base is the work of BN "A", which is subordinate to "D" regiment of the central region, which is paying attention to this, and considers it an important task and the work of the military.

This was what Lieutenant Singthong, [commander and chief of the regiment], told our reporter. Of course, the regiment still does not feel at ease when living conditions in the areas divided by people of all races are still not normal. The cadres and combatants in the regiment have sacrificed their blood and sweat to ensure good living conditions and happiness for the people. The laborers are building their hometown with a new face under guidance of the party before they settle down in this camping area. They cleared the land and put all their effort into building houses. Natural obstacles are unavoidable and they are certainly there; however, the difficulties and scarcities added to them. The awareness level of the people was not high enough. The enemy tried to send in their spies to sabotage the people, to propagandize and slander the new regime, and to separate the military from the people and the guerrilla militia base, aiming each day to destroy our military ranks.

After their unit was assigned to operate in this area the cadres and combatants in the regiment were most concerned about the situation, and living standard of the people who did not yet clearly understand. They realized the important duty they had to carry out and solidly set up the administrative committee. The decision of the regiment was to struggle to succeed in their duty.

Since that day they have happily gone to their own movement area to carry out their new duty and set up a new base. In the first phase they organized and assigned cadres to learn the situation with the canton administrative committee, and then carried out the work step-by-step by means of propaganda and mobilization. These are the core tasks from discussing to grasping the detailed situation. Then the regiment organized a number of cadres and combatants to go to work in different villages. Since then the good

relationship of the people was expressed when they actively sent their children to serve the country. For example, they happily and voluntarily sent as many as 93 of their children into the military ranks.

The happy atmosphere between the local people and the BN "A", "D" Regiment in the shoulder-to-shoulder defense of peace and the construction of the nation, as well as their hometown, remains even now. The reactionary movement has lessened at the base level. Love for the military and for the new regime has been grasped by everyone. They stand together side-by-side to protect the country, and steadily make the people's standard of living higher.

9884

CSO: 4206/49



FREE MARKET SALES ENCOURAGED FOR PRIVATE FAMILY PRODUCTION

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 13 Jan 83 p 2

["Conversation with the Editor" Column: "What Can We Do To Be Self-Sufficient?"]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1. What can we do to be self-sufficient? Which way can it be done so we don't interfere with the direction of the party and the government? I have often heard people complain that we are capitalists, for example, when we raise a lot of pigs and chickens to earn income for our family. This would help to balance income and expenses. To put it simply, this would support our daily living. What do you think? Please explain this to us. There are many problems I would like to discuss with you but I am afraid to take too much of your time. I hope to have your cooperation.

[Answer] 1. Along with the five economic sections of the government, throughout the past years the government has pointed out the primary significance of present and future self-sufficiency and self-independence in terms of the food supply. Thus, the individual economy is an important element in raising the standard of living because of the nation's economic backwardness, the harmful effects resulting from the colonialist economy both old and new, and the long-term war of a hundred years within our country. These have made our country backward and have ruined the economy, and have made a great number of our people illiterate, etc. Now that our country has been liberated we still have to continue to clear out the backwardness left by feudalism and colonialism. Along with the construction of the economic base of the government, we cadres and the people of all nationalities must work in order to increase production and to be self-sufficient, for example, in cultivation and animal husbandry, etc. It is not wrong to build up the family economy. The party and government used to ask our people often to increase their production to become self-sufficient. This means building up the family economy in order to help out and to balance the family revenues and expenses. In increasing production, for example, by raising a great number of pigs and chickens, no one says anything about being a capitalist except those who do not understand. Only the narrow-minded (Maoists) would understand it that way. You should increase your cultivation and poultry raising. It will be even better if you can send them in to be sold in the market almost every day. I hope you understand. Goodbye.

9884

CSO: 4206/49

ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS IN STATE, PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DISCUSSED

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 16-30 Nov 82 pp 2, 15, 17

["Study and Learn Trade Union Problems" Column: "Regulations Concerning the Establishment and Movement of the Base Trade Union"]

[Excerpt] II. Goals and base trade union [regulations]. Regulations for establishing each base trade union.

1. Focus on numbers.

A base trade union can be organized in [main production units], enterprises, and administration when a chief of the main production unit, enterprise, or administration has over 10 members. If there are less than 10 members it has to join a nearby main production unit in order to set up a base trade union.

The focus is on characteristics of production, enterprise and work. Enterprise production main units (at least 10 members), e.g., factories, agricultural settlements, forestry settlements, companies, stores, mines, etc., where the higher echelons' control office counts them as the first level in control of plans and salaries, and independently [reports], can be set up as a base trade union. In the case of factories and stores that are subordinate to companies which are not the first level of control for plans and salaries, and [report their accounts], they are not allowed to be set up as trade unions [but] are subordinate to a [company base trade union].

Main administrative unit. [This is] when a base trade union is set up in the main administrative unit. The main base trade union should keep its eyes on the characteristics of movement, emulation, and control of the higher echelons toward the main unit and special characteristics of each section in each locality along with the strong growth of the trade union organization.

Second focus. This focus is placed above the local trade union, and the central trade union sections should study in order to set up a main base trade union unit in line with the actual situation of their localities and sections.

### III. Responsibilities of the base trade union.

1. To mobilize workers and government employees strictly to carry out their obligations to labor and labor regulations, to protect socialist property, to mobilize and organize the process of workers and government employees, to emulate each other to promote the labor ability and quality of work and quality of products, to save and victoriously to fulfill the government plan, and to mobilize the workers and government employees to carry out their obligations to defend the country.

In private enterprise, to mobilize workers and government employees to carry out and inspect the carrying out of economic agreements between government offices and organizations and the factory owners, and to check the government obligations toward the private enterprise factories.

2. To mobilize workers and government employees to participate in factory, office and organization controls, to be in line with the party and government's regulations, and to represent workers and government employees to draw up a state plan, for example, signing collective agreements with control offices and organizations, mobilizing the workers and government employees to carry out the agreements as their own responsibility, and checking and helping the control offices and organizations to carry out the signed agreements that the control offices and organizations are responsible for.

In the private enterprise factories, to represent workers and government employees in taking part in signing economic agreements between government offices and organizations and factory owners, mobilizing the workers and government employees to carry out the signed agreements as their own responsibility, and inspecting and helping factory owners correctly to carry out the agreements they have signed.

3. Organize to take care of the standard of living, materially and culturally, for the workers and government employees and their families, and inspect the control organizations which carry out the policies for labor, salary, rewards, and collective welfare systems.

In the private enterprise factories, to inspect and help the factory owners to carry out correctly the labor, salary, rewards, and welfare system insurance and workman's compensation insurance according to the state regulations for private enterprise factories.

First of all they have to train and build up the new positions in labor to awaken the state owners and private enterprise factory owners, to study the awareness for respecting socialist property protection, and to fight against all actions that violate the socialist and public properties.

4. All-round training of workers and government employees.

5. To set up and increase the members, to improve the quality of the members, and to build up and encourage trade union cadres and representatives to carry out their trade union activities.

6. Correctly control and use trade union finances according to the policy and regulation system of the higher echelons.

## GDR-AIDED REPAIR FACTORY, WORKER BENEFITS DESCRIBED

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 16-30 Nov 82 pp 7, 20

[Article by Lati: "New Step for Factory"]

[Excerpts] The bicycle repair factory in Savannakhet Province is in business to raise the standard of living of the people within the province. It is located in Ban Saignaphoum, Saignaphoum Canton, Khanthabouli, on Phetsalet Road. On the sign in front of the factory are the words, "GDR-Laos Friendship Bicycle Repair Factory". The factory doors are always open to welcome its customers. The site was improved and the factory was built on 10 April 1982 by having the GDR repair experts install the equipment and also to help to train the Lao mechanics. After a short period of learning by doing, our workers were able to grasp correctly and accurately the lessons for assembling and repairing.

Initially the repair service could not avoid being slow because there was a lot of work and there were only 3 workers who were learning on the job. Also, spare parts used in repairs were insufficient. However, all the workers were [masters] in the work period and successfully struggled through the repair work. Now repair work within the factory is able to meet the demands of the customers in a timely manner, because the number of cadres and workers has been increased to 11 comrades. They are divided into three sections: administration, tire patching, and assembling and repairs. Although this factory has just been built and has been operating for only half a year, the workers are skillful in assembling and repairing. Each month they are able to repair 3 motorcycles, 24 bicycles, and 5 pedicabs, straighten out 57 wheels of all kinds, patch 170 holes in bicycle and motorcycle tires, and 35 other repairs. The cash revenue for the factory is 68,213 kip. A great deal of the revenue has been the result of production by carrying out the party's policies in raising the standard of living of workers, government employees and our people; improving it steadily, and obtaining cooperation from the provincial industrial trade to facilitate all the work. For example, different materials and spare parts such as tires, inner tubes, rubber patches, [ball bearings], pedals, chains, disks, etc., that are used to assemble bicycles are supplied as needed. Another reason is that our workers can see the importance of devoting their intelligence and energy to creating and improving all work areas. In terms of welfare this factory has policies to improve cadres and workers; besides

determining salaries for the workers that are suitable for their work, they also give them an additional 15 kip per day. The factory charges only 5 kip per person for lunch. Workers who are sick are allowed to rest until they are strong and able to carry out their duties. If they have to stay in the hospital and they do not have medicine the factory uses [savings] to buy medicine for their treatment, and also arranges for workers in the factory to visit and take care of their families.

Two more repair factory branches will be set up, one in Soumontha Canton and another in Phonsawan Canton. Their aim is to improve and expand the repair service to meet the demands of the public.

9884

CSO: 4206/48

## PROMOTION OF NATIONAL LOTTERY URGED

## Prizes Announced

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 12 Jan 83 p 1

[Announcement]

[Text] National Development Lottery Prizes

<u>Prize No</u>	<u>No of Prizes</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Item</u>
1	1	100,000 kip	70 cc motorcycle or refrigerator
2	2	30,000 "	television or sewing machine
3	5	10,000 "	bicycle, tape deck, radio or other electrical appliance
4	50	1,000 "	electric stove-electric iron student supplies
5	100	500 "	prize gift boxes or household items
6	1,000	100 "	[gifts]

While the prize items may change, the value will be the same.

[Special]: Two complimentary awards of 1,000 kip each (one last number of the first prize of the lottery is wrong).

The National Development Lottery

## Editorial Comments

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 12 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

["Editorial Column": "To Promote the National Lottery Is One of Our Obligations"]

[Text] On 14 December 1982, the council of Ministers agreed to print and distribute national lottery tickets in order to mobilize the people of all



social classes to take part in national development, and also to create a new atmosphere in the cultural life of the people of all races nationwide.

The printing and distribution of our national lottery tickets will not only create a happy atmosphere for the people but also provide money for the construction of schools, hospitals, public parks, etc., that are useful for society. These will be the collective property of all society for all of us who, together, have set them up by determinedly promoting and supporting the national lottery. This is clearly different from the capitalists' illegal lotteries which not only are gambling which poisons and destroys many generations but are also capitalists' exploitation methods of taking money from a great number of people in order to enrich themselves. Society gains nothing at all. Our national lottery is socialist savings. Its purpose is to increase the amount of property which serves the people of all social classes.

The Ministry of Finance is solely responsible for the national lottery and prints and distributes the tickets in a unified manner nationwide. No organization, office, factory, or private sector except the Ministry of Finance is to print and distribute the lottery tickets throughout the LPDR. This is the law. We should all be the owners and support our national lottery. Meanwhile, we should all help to get rid of and to resist the gambling and illegal lotteries that are dangerous to society. Together, we should promote our national lottery so it might succeed beautifully.

While printing the national lottery is not difficult, it is still difficult to distribute the tickets quickly to all offices, organizations, factories, schools, hospitals, [communities], agricultural settlements, co-ops, cantons and villages and to educate everyone in understanding the good characteristics of the national lottery, and to mobilize them to participate determinedly. This calls for a determined effort and detailed plans and techniques on the part of the national lottery committee, and the subcommittee to control the national lottery, along with the administrative committee and all levels of the mass organizations in order to put it into practice and to expand the national lottery distribution network quickly and everywhere. The propaganda to explain it to and educate the people so they might clearly understand the meaning of the printing and distribution of the national lottery tickets is everyone's responsibility. However, the cadres concerned and the propaganda organizations of the party and government must make a great effort to respond to the demand of the masses, and reasonably to answer the questions of those who are interested in our national lottery. Meanwhile, publicizing the prizes and lottery numbers, and also the awarding of the prizes to the winners must be done in a timely manner to ensure trust in the buyers and winners. Doing this will result in a successful outcome in the printing and distribution of the lottery tickets.

To continue the nation's progress, the integrity of the new regime and society, and the happiness of the people, the people of all races should determinedly take part, together, to promote and support the national lottery everywhere, and to make the national lottery a reality which will further serve society.

## BRIEFS

TRADE RELATIONS WITH FRANCE--On 6 Jan 83 the Rhone-Poulenc Corporation announced from Ho Chi Minh City that they have signed a contract to sell one million dollars worth of tobacco to Laos. This is the first contract between Laos and a French corporation since 1975. [Text] [Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese Feb 83 p 26]

WORKERS INCENTIVE PAY--A garment factory in Champassak Province has carried out correctly the enterprise work. The factory gave 25 kip to those who produced more than expected numbers of garments. Recently some workers have been able to produce five to seven over the set number of garments, and have been able to earn a great deal of income. [Excerpt] [Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 16-30 Nov 82 p 12] 9884

PAKSE TRADE UNION GROWTH, ACTIVITIES--The Pakse District trade union base appears to be expanding continually, from only 30 members in the past to a total of 190 women cadres now in 1982. It consists of six base units to encourage the workers' right of collective mastery, actively participate in all work areas, and to become a strong force to carry out effectively the district plan. [They do this by] measuring farm areas, collecting agricultural taxes, purchasing and exchanging rice for the government at the set level, taking part in reviving, improving, and setting up dry rice season agriculture, setting up and strengthening guerrilla units, the Youth Union, women's organizations, and the front, setting up and improving the order of the market, and mobilizing and pushing forward [against] power, greed, and luxury in the ranks of cadres and workers within the district. They are all obligated to take part in being trade union members of the district, to succeed in constructing the Km 2 market according to the plan, and to be a driving force in obtaining revenues, controlling enterprise, inspecting and pushing the enterprise forward, correctly collecting set registration fees, controlling different cultivation products so they will provide district revenue, mobilizing the people to deposit their savings by as much as 18,500 kip, building collective stores in 4 cantons, attentively protecting roads and bridges, inspecting and repairing canals and ditches to improve the flow, and encouraging people to make good repairs and to level the roads between villages. [Excerpt] [Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 16-30 Nov 82 p 14] 9884



## SPY, COUNTERSPY REVELATIONS NOTED

Melbourne THE AGE in English 20 Dec 82 p 7

[Article by Peter Hastings, Foreign Editor of the 'SYDNEY MORNING HERALD']

[Text] JAKARTA, 19 Dec. — With the bizarre revelations of an arrested Indonesian intelligence agent in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea moves into the wonderful world of 'Smileys' People. The problem is to distinguish truth from Melanesian embellishment.

In Jakarta, the Government is sensibly playing it cool. All countries run spies and agents and Indonesia, a country of 150 million and a major regional power with no shortage of intelligence agents, regards Port Moresby as a legitimate scene of operations.

Even so, the statements reportedly being put out in Port Moresby by the alleged killer of a staff driver to Colonel Ismail, the Indonesian military attaché in Port Moresby, make strange reading.

The facts as told by Port Moresby and Jakarta sources seem to be that the murdered man, known as Poluan, was an Indonesian intelligence agent whose cover was driver to the military attaché who, not surprisingly, is now in the US.

Poluan's job was to keep tabs on the Iranian community in Port Moresby, especially members of the OPM (Free Papua Organisation) and on their connections with the so-called OPM Military Wing operating along the northern sector of the PNG-Indonesian border.

Poluan was empowered to recruit agents and his alleged killer, a man called Alom, was one of them. Alom is an Iranian who made his way to Port Moresby from Yako permissive residents camp near Vanimo on the border when the camp was closed down earlier this year.

It is alleged in Port Moresby, but denied in Jakarta, that Alom originally fled Jayapura across the border to Yako camp to escape a rape charge by Indonesian police. It is also alleged that this led to his recruitment as an agent and that Poluan threatened to reveal Alom's criminal record to the PNG Government unless the man obeyed his orders.

Alom also alleges that he was offered \$A4500 to kill leading OPM figures in Port Moresby.

Things came to a head last Wednesday morning when, over a breakfast table in Poluan's house, Poluan allegedly tried to force Alom to sign an incriminating document. An argument ensued and Alom stabbed Poluan to death, and fled the house.

He apparently ran to his own house where a friend was staying, handed him the murder weapon, told him he was going bush and where he could be found.

The friend was, in fact, no friend. He was a member of PNG's intelligence corps, meaning that PNG runs a counter-espionage service. The man told the police and Alom was arrested on a charge of murder.

According to Port Moresby sources, Alom is unstable, a compulsive talker who cannot answer questions from the police because he is too busy giving his version of events. There is real doubt as to the truth of some of his statements.

The OPM is a negligible organisation in itself; a spent force. Its so-called Military Wing on the border probably does not number more than 200 or 250, of whom perhaps 30 have automatic weapons and the remainder little more than bows and arrows.

Its Dutch-educated leaders are

rapidly ageing in a harsh environment and are badly split, as evidenced by the defection of self-styled Brigadier-General Seth Rumkorem, and nine OPM lieutenants, in a sailing vessel some weeks ago.

Important elements in Indonesia's Government are preoccupied with the OPM's capacity to move across the border at will seeking sanctuary in PNG from Indonesian military patrols.

The same elements are affronted by the fact that, in their view the PNG's Government seems unable, even unwilling, to mount proper border patrols to prevent OPM crossings and that even when patrols do go out there is an instant ethnic rapport between PNG soldiers and OPM guerillas.

There could be pluses for PNG in this situation. The state of play between the two Governments is now the thing to watch, rather than the findings at the forthcoming coroner's inquiry and subsequent trial.

The PNG Government is wisely playing it cool. This is due largely to the calm, practical approach of the Prime Minister, Mr Somare, who is being kept closely informed of events.

His attitude is to let events take their natural course in law, not to get too excited about them and perhaps hope that when things have died down the whole episode can be buried if not forgotten.

## PNG ECONOMIC PROBLEMS EXAMINED

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 21 Dec 82 p 7

[Text] PAPUA New Guinea's economy is in a hell of a mess, to use a phrase of President Reagan's. The hard economic facts of PNG life — rising unemployment, falling prices for commodities — are bad enough, but their chief effect now is the rising cost of social tensions and violence.

PNG is a developing Third World country, until recently doing a great deal better than most through a combination of exploitable resources, sensible economic management and rather generous Australian aid. From 1977 to 1980 commodity prices boomed, inflation held steady and employment rose.

From 1980 onwards rising oil prices, an unexpected decline in world prices for copper — last year's were the lowest for 30 years — and for agricultural products (copra in 1982 fetched the lowest real money returns in PNG history) have precipitated rapidly mounting social problems.

While reduced import spending and a controlled inflation rate of between 4 and 6 per cent have helped ease the balance of payments problems, they have also led to reduced output, employment and private and public investment.

Unemployment, and the resulting spin-off in terms of social dislocation, violence and crime, are what worry PNG politicians most. There are no official PNG statistics on unemployment. In a still largely subsistence, extended family society in which 85 per cent of the population is still on the land and in which few go hungry, unemployment is difficult to measure.

But as many as 200,000 may hover somewhere between being unemployed and under-employed. Thousands are Highlands or other migrant labourers who have deserted the bush for town employment

or for copra plantations which have closed down. In fact, two island provinces asked for the introduction of pass laws in a feeble effort to have unwanted Chimbu labour repatriated to the Highlands.

While unemployment is largely due to the wages explosion of the seventies, in PNG it has social consequences familiar to all Third World countries. High wages have attracted people to shanty towns to leave them and their families with no way back to village life.

In attempting to cope with the situation, last month's PNG Budget, which takes into account likely economic development over the next two years, assumes, in quite unwarranted fashion, that Australia will in effect provide extra aid. Will it?

Budget assumptions, some encouraging, some decidedly not, predicted that gold and copper prices will improve next year, that Ok Tedi will become operational in three years, that inflation will hold at 6 per cent or less, but that agricultural exports will be at least 30 per cent down in value for the remainder of this decade compared with the last one.

PNG certainly needs aid relief. Australian aid accounts for 26.8 per cent of all receipts. This year the World Bank, for example, withdrew PNG's access to soft loans. The Asian Development Bank is likely to follow suit.

According to PNG's Finance Minister, Mr Philip Bouraga, the former Police Commissioner, 45 projects are likely to get the axe unless aid is forthcoming.

PNG will need to prove that it is doing all it can to cut corners and tighten its belt. In the Budget Mr Bouraga announced sharply increased levies on beer, cigarettes

and wine and on a wide range of imported "luxury" goods, increased charges for a variety of licences and heavy new taxes on PNG's inveterate gamblers.

Taxes and imposts of this sort, however, tend to hit mainly the urban dwellers, 15 per cent of the

population, as does more efficient tax collection. Bush dwellers, part-time workers and part-owners of coffee trees and tea plantations see little reason to declare income.

The Government's most severe economic measure was to sack 3,000 national public servants, a tenth of PNG's Australian-style civil service and 300, mainly Australian, skilled expatriates.

Savage though the measure is, something has to be done to offset PNG's sharply increased debt service payments — to increase by 68 per cent in 1987 — and generally poor economic outlook for the next three years, when copper prices are still expected to be well down if improving.

The most important expenditures in the 1982-83 \$977 million Budget are \$30 million for the development of smallholder production of copra, rubber, cocoa, coffee, oil palm and cattle together with \$50 million set aside for the PNG Development Bank's smallholder lending program.

Emphasis on a back-to-the-farm program in a predominantly agricultural economy is wise. PNG politicians are just now beginning to take seriously the problem of who is being educated to do what, in a country in which increasingly lawless towns grow at an alarming rate as they become swollen by a steady stream of rural dropouts, who come to prey on their wantoks while seeking the excitement of the big smoke.

This year, for example, there will be 10,000 school-leavers with

## Australian aid to PNG

	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86
Agreed aid level	241.3	229.3	217.8	206.9	196.6
PNG suggested variation	241.3	241.3	241.3	236.4 -2%	231.7 -2%
Difference		12.0	23.5	29.5	35.1
Total difference over five years .....					\$101.3
(All figures are \$A millions)					

no job prospects in sight for several years — a sizable number in a population of 3.2 million. Over the next eight years, of the 250,000 Grade 10 (16 years and above) school leavers only 20,000 can expect to fill the sorts of jobs for which they have been putatively educated. (As it is now, less than half of PNG's children attend primary school.)

The remaining 230,000 will tend to become a semi-educated proletariat in the urban centres with not too many jobs or prospects, in a country which certainly has resources but little chance of industrialising. The picture becomes even less attractive at the end of this century, when PNG will probably have a population well over six million.

Present employment projections increasingly suggest that PNG provides an unsuitable education benefiting the relatively few who will find jobs. The days when anybody with an education automatically got a job are over.

By Third World standards, nevertheless, provided PNG can weather the next few years without too great a dislocation, the future, if not rosy, is more than reasonable. But it will only weather the storm with the help of enlightened Australian aid policies.

Australia's budgetary aid program in the five years 1981-82 to 1985-86 was determined in a formula, devised by Sir John Crawford, which aimed to reduce the

real value of aid by 5 per cent annually while allowing for inflation. In 1980, Sir John thought that PNG could combine a 5 per cent decline in aid with a 5 per cent growth in budget spending. In those more optimistic days Bougainville's aid fetched \$600 an ounce and its copper returns were high.

In 1981 things began to look dicey. PNG cut its spending growth rate from its planned 5 per cent to 3 per cent. The price of gold fell below \$US350 an ounce — one of the agreed triggers for a review of the aid program.

In the accompanying table the first line shows how aid to PNG reduces over the five-year period, the second line how PNG wants the aid reduction agreement varied and the third line the difference between the two sets of figures.

The suggested PNG variation is modest enough, only \$12 million in the first year. But over a five-year period it amounts to \$101 million, a sum to which no former metropolitan, even one as generous as Australia has been, can commit itself in hard times.

By the same token PNG needs additional aid which it can only get from Australia. We should give it, not for reasons of sentimentality, but in a hard-headed assessment of where our interests lie — in PNG's continued stability.

If PNG's present economic difficulties worsen or continue for long, there will be a real risk of increasing social tensions and political instability. This is not something PNG politicians like to admit. Nationalist pride prevents them.

But as the former Prime Minister, Sir Julius Chan, told Canberra: "I quite frankly don't believe that it is politically feasible to expect government spending to lag behind growth in a democratic developing country for too long before something cracks."

If PNG's situation did begin to deteriorate — the proposed, much criticised Peace and Good Order Bill is a sign of the times — Australia could not simply walk away from the situation. Neither its interests nor those of close neighbours would be served by such a course.

Australia should prove itself both sensible and generous. Even

though our own economic situation is none too happy, keeping aid to PNG at current levels at least for the ensuing year will cost us an additional \$12 million. The year after should be examined on its merits.

It's cheap insurance when all is said and done, to help prevent a possible future situation which would cost immeasurably more to sort out later on.

SOMARE BLAMES AUSTRALIA FOR BEAURACRACY

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Jan 83 p 53

[Text]

PORT MORESBY, Mon: The Australian development model which had launched Papua New Guinea into independence seven years ago led the country into critical unemployment, falling incomes and industrial stagnation, the Prime Minister, Michael Somare, said in his New Year message.

Successive governments had stuck to the colonial administrative model—high levels of official spending, government involvement in most developments and restrictions on private development—he said.

"It is now time for us to admit that our policies were wrong," Mr Somare said in a radio broadcast.

"The Australian model—a big public service, restrictive bureaucracy and heavy regulation—is not appropriate for Papua New Guinea.

"It has led us to the situation we are now in—critical unemployment, declining real incomes and stagnating industry."

Mr Somare said now the overall strategy was to cut back on the bureaucracy and put more people into productive areas.

"The reformation of the public service will continue," he said.

"It will become a lean, professional service dedicated to the development of this country."

He said the Government would not be deflected by criticism.

It could not help it if some people were hurt by funding cuts and efficiency programmes.

The Government was compiling a list of up to 3000 national public servants and up to 300 expatriate — mainly Australian — bureaucrats to be retrenched to conserve lessened public funds.

Next month, the PNG Government would argue a case in Canberra for a "freeze" on the previously-agreed annual decline in untied Australian money aid.

Mr Somare warned that he would not accept unemployment as an excuse for law breaking.

"I sympathise with the unemployed, but I will not allow this country to degenerate into anarchy.

"I will be authorising the police to deal with lawbreakers in the strongest possible way."—AAP.

MARKETING KKK'S NEW CONCERN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Feb 83 p 3

[Text] Human Settlements Minister Imelda Romualdez Marcos said yesterday the national livelihood program has reached a "transition period" where marketing should keep pace with the production of the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran goods.

Speaking at the opening of the two-day retail merchandising seminar and exhibit at the PICC, Mrs. Marcos noted that many KKK producers have developed the capacity to produce more goods than they can sell.

"Thus, any move to strengthen the retail industry and expand the market for KKK production is crucial and timely," she said.

"As we begin to establish anchor industries and processing centers for KKK products, we realize the need for more marketing outlets," she said.

Mrs. Marcos, who is also KKK secretary general, said that the seminar and exhibit is a "positive and healthy response" to this problem especially in this time of economic crisis.

The National Retail Merchants Association of the United States (NRMA) and the Chamber of Philippine Department Stores, Inc., jointly sponsored the seminar and exhibit. Mrs. Marcos toured the product exhibits put up by some 32 members of the chamber which included electronics, paper, plastic and rubber products, and business machines.

Mrs. Marcos cited the assistance the department store owners extend to small producers and added that their expertise and experience in product planning and development were behind the success of many small enterprises.

Mrs. Marcos proposed to extend the seminar at the University of Life and to invite the participation of the KKK national secretariat and the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The NRMA is represented by its president, John Williams, who praised the efforts of Mrs. Marcos to introduce KKK products in the United States during the Philippine exhibits at Bloomingdale's in New York last year.

CSO: 4200/382

ARMED FORCES SEIZES REBEL HIT LIST

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Feb 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

**GOVERNMENT** operatives said yesterday they have uncovered a plot of rebels to liquidate government officials marked as "main obstacles" to the underground movement.

They said the assassination plan was among the documents seized by intelligence units from a bodyguard of rebel priest Fr. Conrado Balweg. The bodyguard was captured Monday.

The names of those in the death list were withheld by the military.

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**BALWEG'S** bodyguard identified as "Dogie" Daligdig, was captured during an encounter with a rebel band by an army ranger platoon in Tinglayan, Kalinga-Apayao. The army group was led by 2nd Lt. Bienvenido Alvarez of the 48th army infantry division.

The troopers recovered two submachine guns, a caliber .22 rifle, surgical equipment, medical supplies and propaganda documents left behind by the fleeing rebels believed under the direct command of Balweg.

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**THE DOCUMENTS** showed that Balweg himself would have operational control in carrying out the liquidation missions.

Balweg, who recently turned down an invitation of the regional military command for a peaceful dialogue, has been included in the government's order of battle. He has a P200,000 prize on his head.

A letter sent by Balweg rejecting the government "invitation of peace" challenged Brig. Gen. Victorino T. Azada, Recom I commander, to "come and get me if you can."

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**BALWEG'S** letter, received by Recom I last Jan. 22 without address, was delivered by an unidentified courier.

Troopers under Azada's command killed earlier another rebel priest, Fr. Zacarias Agatep, two days after Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had approved a reward of P130,000 for his capture.



# BLOCK VOTE FOR REGIONAL PARTIES SET

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Feb 83 pp 1, 6

[Article by David C. Borje]

[Text]

**REGISTERED** regional political parties, even if not accredited by the Commission on Elections, will be entitled to optional blockvoting in the May 14, 1984, regular Batasan elections.

Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez, chairman of the Batasan committee on revision of laws and codes and constitutional amendments, said the grant of the blockvoting privilege was agreed upon by the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan at its caucus last Thursday.

Perez said the blockvoting privilege and other political issues decided at the KBL caucus, including the relaxation of the absolute ban on the changing of political party or political turncoatism, the accreditation of another national political party and apportionment of Batasan seats, will be embodied in the proposed Election Code of 1983.

He said the proposed law will soon be submitted to the Batasan for final consideration after some refinements in consultation with the KBL leadership.

...

**ASSEMBLYMAN** Francisco S. Tatad (NP, Bicol), meanwhile, asked President Marcos yesterday to draw up a non-partisan program for "economic, constitutional and moral survival of the nation."

In a speech before the Philippine Columbian Club, Tatad said the President could begin by creating a quadripartite commission composed of leaders of government, the church, the opposition parties and the private sector to look at the nation's problems in depth and draw up the solutions.

"Their only commitment should be to the survival of the nation," the opposition leader said.

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**PEREZ** explained that regional political parties have either to merge or coalesce with an accredited national political party to enable them to enjoy the rights and privileges of an accredited party like representation in the various election bodies.

If the Nacionalista Party is finally accredited, the other opposition parties or groups like the Puyon Bisaya in Central Visayas, the Mindanao Alliance in Northern Mindanao, the Concerned Citizens Aggrupation in Zamboanga, the Bicol Saro in the Bicol region and the Lakas ng Bayan (Lakas) in Metro Manila may merge or coalesce with the NP to enjoy the rights of an accredited party, Perez said.

The NP and those merged with it can make the necessary internal arrangements like the appointment of representatives in the registration board and boards of inspectors and canvassers, the Cabinet member said.

...



THE KBL caucus Perez said, also agreed to continue with the regional system of choosing members of the 1984 regular National Assembly, instead of by district as proposed by the opposition and even some KBL members.

Former Sen. Jose J. Roy, NP president, has called on all opposition parties to unite with the NP to build a stronger opposition in the country.

Roy said that in areas where the NP has no or weak candidates to pit against the KBL aspirants in the forthcoming elections, the merged opposition parties will have "political party autonomy" including the choice of candidates and representatives in the various election bodies.

CSO: 4200/382

## COMMENTARY ATTACKS CARDINAL SIN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Simeon G. Pez Rosario]

[Text]

**T**O HIS EMINENCE, Jaime Cardinal L. Sin, the recent Manila International Film Festival (MIFF) was just another political season. With so many prominent international celebrities having flown in, Cardinal Sin simply could not resist attempting to occupy front and center stage.

Cardinal Sin was not invited to join the MIFF; there was no reason why he should have been. But as a spokesman known for his lusty laughing and pungent humor he could at least have sympathized, if not joined harmlessly, the droves of Filipinos, men and women, asserting their human rights and freedom to watch the movies for grown up and mature people only.

The best posture that Cardinal Sin could have taken was for him to exhort his flock with understanding tolerance and not shoot off unmentionable expletives and innuendos not quite in keeping with his exalted spiritual calling.

It was a sensible gesture when he called on everyone to keep the minors away from the adult movies; he did not realize there were also festival shows fit for the children.

But then he accused the government for allegedly making "idiots"

of the Filipinos by allowing them to watch the movies for adults only. Maybe Cardinal Sin and others similarly and uncharitably inclined should have posted themselves at the Manila International Airport, driven away the prominent motion picture personalities like Virginia Mayo who has held on to her moral stature despite being a movie actress, and perhaps confiscated and burned the festival entry films right then and there. Moreover, the MIFF was a strictly private enterprise and the government functionaries who were there were on their own as private citizens.

Then Cardinal Sin ranted on such *sub judice* cases as the *We Forum* trial, the National Intelligence Board (NIB) and Arlene Babst, et al. injunction petition in the Supreme Court; the libel suits filed by some regional commanding generals against some journalists who allegedly maligned their honor and dignity, and the cases of rebel armed priests still being resolved by the ministry of national defense and the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines.

Will there be no end to Cardinal Sin's seasonal political outbursts?

REWARD OFFERED FOR REBEL PRIEST

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 18 Feb 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

A CALL was sounded out yesterday by the military for the capture, dead or alive, of rebel priest Fr. Conrado M. Balweg.

Military authorities circulated throughout the country a poster on a reward offer of P200,000 to anyone who could give information leading to Balweg's capture.

The military gave the public a description of Balweg, his historical background and crimes for which he is wanted.

The priest-turned-rebel, who recently turned 38, weighs about 120 lbs. and is five feet and four inches in height, carries various aliases, including Kumander Primo, Ka Dado, Conde and alias Gabi.

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BALWEG was born in Bunao, Malibcong, Abra and attended seminaries

at the Christ the King in Quezon City and Tagaytay City.

Positions he previously held were as parish priest of Luba, Abra, director of Fr. Arnaldo's High School, also in Abra; and leader of the NPA propaganda and education committee of the CPP Abra provincial party committee.

He is at present a leader of the CPP-NPA central front committee in Northern Luzon.

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HE is accused of the following crimes:

- Inciting to ethnic groups in Northern Luzon to oppose government development projects, like that of the Chico river dam project in Kalinga-Apayao belt.

- Helped lead rebels in the ambush-killing of five personnel of the 44th infantry battalion on Feb. 27, 1980 at barangay Bangad, Tinglayan,

Kalinga-Apayao.

- Took part in disarming policemen at Salapandan, Abra on Feb. 1, 1981;

- Led rebels in maintaining marijuana farms whose harvests were exchanged for firearms.

- Transported 50 AK47 rifles from Mt. Province to Abra in October 1981.

- Led a rebel group in a raid on Cellophil Resources Corp. in Malibcong, Abra on April 4, 1982.

- Helped plan and stage ambush of government troops last September.

- Helped lead a 60-man rebel band that attacked an isolated 10-man PC patrol based in barangay Talampac, in Lacub, Abra last Jan. 9.

- Procurement of foods and other supplies for rebels.

- Active participation in New Paramedic Approach launched by the NPA in Labaan and Ductingan towns, both in Abra.

Brig. Gen. Victorino Asada, Recon I Commander, advised the public that information on Balweg's whereabouts should be reported to the nearest PC, INP or local civilian home defense unit headquarters.

# FINANCING FOR SHELTER PROGRAM SET

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Feb 83 p 6

[Text]

Thirty-one financial institutions who are heavily engaged in mortgage lending operations in support of the national shelter program of the government will formally present their commitments to the First Lady Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos, minister of human settlements and chairperson of the Home Financing Corp. (HFC).

The presentation of commitments amounting to P7.7 billion in both developmental and retail housing finance will be made Friday at the Fiesta Pavilion ballroom of the Manila Hotel.

Mrs. Marcos will receive the continuing support of the financial community from Jose B. Fernandez, chairman and president of Far East Bank and Trust Co., who has been chosen to speak in behalf of the group.

The national shelter program of the ministry got a big boost when financial institutions — commercial banks, savings banks, investment houses and financing companies and even insurance companies decided to shift their loan priorities to the housing industry.

The reluctance of the financial community to use their funds for long term housing financing changed when the HFC decided two years ago to change its credit insurance guarantee policy from bonds to cash guarantee payments in case of default of the home developer/borrower.

The ministry has targeted the construction of 100,000 housing units every year over a period of 10 years to provide no less than one million houses in 10 years, starting this year.

The Philippines, a country of over 50 million people, had a dwelling shortage of about 1.8 million housing units in 1981. As a result of the population growth, the ministry expects an additional demand for 200,000 units yearly.

The national shelter program was formulated by the First Lady to pool the resources and efforts of the government and the private sector to solve the acute housing shortage.

Through innovative concepts in its credit insurance program, HFC has increased not only the number of financial institutions and developers that have availed of its guarantee facilities but also the total peso volume

that has been rechanneled by them into housing in support of the national shelter program.

A total of 31 financial institutions have been extended developmental guarantee lines by the Home Financing Corp.

GREATER FOOD PRODUCTION URGED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

[Article by Willie Ng]

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday that no amount of outside help can substitute for internal efforts to produce more food and to harness technology and resources for the challenge to eradicate hunger and poverty.

Addressing the three-day Regional Ministerial Consultation on National Food Policies and Strategies in Asia at the Philippine International Convention Center, he said that more leaders of poor countries have given top priority to the fight against hunger, devoting more resources to improve food production, nutrition, and income.

"If nations are bound together by their mutual fear that a world food crisis will spare no one, even more so should they be bound together by the mutual hope that shared and joint effort will relieve the spectacle of hunger and poverty in our world," he said.

Urging rich nations to recognize their role in the challenge, he, at the same time, asked each country to adopt its own food strategy.

Community levels of bilateral assistance should be redirected to the 31 low-income countries deemed to be most deficient in food. Food aid, coming to 10 million tons a year, should be channeled to these 31 countries, he said.

Mr. Marcos added that resources of international financing agencies should be increased to enable them to help more decisively in food production programs.

He said the "national food strategy" approach of the World Food Council endorsed by the United

Nations was supported by the leaders of the 22 developed and underdeveloped nations in the Cancun summit.

The President said this idea had gained wide acceptance, with some 50 countries designing or adopting food strategies.

In Asia, he said, Bangladesh, Burma, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines have set up food strategies, while other nations addressed their food problems effectively within their development framework.

He warned that before the food problem worsens,

other Asian countries should adopt food strategies.

He said the Brandt commission report on 36 developing countries stated the need to raise food production four per cent yearly to overcome projected deficits.

Granting that the countries raised internally half of capital costs and 80 per cent of recurrent costs, \$12 billion in external investment would still be needed yearly, he quoted the commission report.

"This would mean additional foreign investments of \$8.5 billion annually in 1975 dollars over and above the \$3.5 billion now being invested from foreign sources in these countries," he said.

If the 31 hungriest nations could raise half of the \$4 billion in new investments, the remaining \$2 billion could be met by a systematic redirection of current levels of bilateral concessionary aid, away from the so-called "middle-income" developing countries, he said.

Such middle-income countries could be compensated by replacing each dollar of bilateral aid diverted with two dollars of concessionary financing from the World Bank.

He noted a significant shift in policies of multilateral financing institutions on agricultural lending.

He said the World Bank tripled its lending funds for agriculture and rural development, from \$1.6 billion in 1976 to \$3.5 billion in 1980, which constituted 33 per cent of its total loaning.

The Asian Development Bank also gave 33 per cent of its total lending in 1980, amounting to \$468 million, to agriculture. This constituted almost 60 per cent of its concessional lending.

The African Development Bank increased concessional lending to agriculture from 10 to 27 per cent of its loan portfolio from 1976 to 1979, he added.

The Inter-American Development Bank's lending to agriculture and fisheries reached 27 per cent, accounting for the largest share in its lending for 1980.

Earlier, Maurice J. Williams, executive director of the World Food Council, congratulated Mr. Marcos for his initiative in calling for an immediate solution to the food problem.

CSO: 4200/395

PHILIPPINES LOOKS TO AFRICA TO EXPORT LABOR

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

[Article by Chito Parazo]

[Text] The Philippine government will turn to developing African and South American nations for manpower exportation with the suspension of some construction projects in two Arab countries on the Persian Gulf.

Construction projects in Bahrain and Kuwait were reported to have been suspended temporarily due to dwindling oil revenues.

Another Arab country — Libya — was also reported to have slowed down on its construction projects due to adverse economic developments.

Consul General Felix Assad of Lebanon told the Bulletin yesterday that it will postpone temporarily the hiring of foreign workers until the country's economy stabilizes.

Informed of the situation, Philippine Overseas Employment Authority (POEA) Administrator Patricia

Sto. Tomas directed all labor attaches to monitor closely the labor market situation in the Middle East.

Other Arab countries, sources at the Labor Ministry said, also plan to scale down their development projects.

If these materialize, Labor Ministry sources said, it could adversely affect the government's overseas employment program.

Records at the MOLE show that there are 250,000 Filipinos in the Middle East, remitting annually 70 per cent of their salary estimated at \$650 million.

Sto. Tomas said that the Philippines will now focus its attention on unexplored labor markets in the world, particularly in Africa and South America.

She said African nations like Rhodesia, Gabon, Zambia, Liberia, and Namibia have expressed a desire

to hire Filipinos, particularly engineers, medical and office workers.

The Philippines already has workers in Nigeria.

Sto. Tomas also disclosed she has received method of encircling the archipelago. The idea was to preserve the intimate and inseparable unity of land and sea.

Under the archipelagic concept, all waters around, between, and connecting the islands of the state's archipelago, regardless of width or dimensions, are necessary extensions of its land territory, forming an integral part of national or inland waters, subject to its exclusive sovereignty.

In 1960, the Congress of the Philippines enacted RA 3046 defining the country's baselines from which to indicate what it called internal waters and from which to start measuring the territorial sea.

In the 1935 Constitution, the national territory was defined mainly as those areas expressly cited by the Treaty of Paris as amended by the Treaty of Washington on Nov. 7, 1900, and the treaty between the US and the United Kingdom on Jan. 2, 1910.



The 1973 Constitution's definition of national territory is in more comprehensive terms. The national territory comprises the Philippine archipelago, with all the islands and waters embraced therein, and all the other territories belonging to the Philippines by historic right or legal title, including the territorial sea, the air space, the subsoil, the seabed, the marine shelves, and the other submarine areas over which the Philippines has sovereignty or jurisdiction. The watery ground between and reports that some South American countries, particularly Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Puerto Rico, have been allowing Japanese and Koreans to work as farmers in their fields.

Labor Minister Blas F. Ople will leave tomorrow on a week-long mission to Saudi Arabia aimed at forging closer relations and bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Saudi Arabia employs the biggest number of Filipino workers, about 60 to 70 per cent of the Mideast total.

One of the major issues to be taken up during the talks is a four-point summary of understanding reached between Minister

Ople and Saudi Arabia Labor Minister Sheikh Ibrahim Al Angari during the state visit of President Marcos to Saudi Arabia last year.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs advised Filipinos planning to work in Nigeria yesterday to first get appropriate working visas to avoid being deported from that country.

Assistant Minister for Consular Affairs Nelson Lavina warned that according to the latest communication from the Philippine embassy in Nigeria, foreigners entering that West African country as tourists but actually planning to work there will be expelled.

## PHILIPPINES

### BRIEFS

**GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANTS PURCHASED**--Tokyo, Feb. 14--Two major Japanese heavy machinery firms are to export five geothermal power plants worth 24,000 million yen (\$102 million) to the Philippines, their spokesmen said today. A spokesman for Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said that the company would export two plants with a combined output capacity of 100,000 kilowatts worth 12,000 million yen (\$51 million) to the National Power Corp. (NPC). They will be constructed in Makiling Banahaw on Luzon island. A spokesman for Fuji Electric Co. said that it would supply NPC three plants with a combined output capacity of 110,000 kilowatts, also worth 12,000 million yen, to be constructed in Palimpinon, south of Negros Island. Mitsubishi has supplied six similar plants and Fuji three plants to NPC. The Philippines is reportedly planning to construct additional geothermal power plants with combined output capacity of two million kilowatts over the next 10 years. (AFP) [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 15 Feb 83 p 10]

**COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE FOR STUDENTS**--The Education ministry is studying a move making service in the military, civic welfare, or law enforcement a requirement for freshman college enrolment. If approved, it would go into effect next schoolyear. The proposal is in line with the National Service Law, which requires every citizen, male or female, starting from Grade 5, to render these services. Education Minister Onofre D. Corpus said he will meet defense and local government officials to draw up programs to implement the National Service Law. [Excerpt] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Feb 83 pp 1, 6]

MORE NPA CADRES SURRENDER--Some 63 New People's Army cadres, 13 of them NPA regulars, surrendered to Brig. Gen. Bienvenido L. Felix, PC/INP Regional Command 3 commander, in San Jose city, Nueva Ecija, yesterday. It was the first major score of General Felix against the NPA terrorists since he took command of PC/INP Recon 3, erstwhile the 3rd PC Zone, last Nov. 13. The mass surrender was witnessed by San Jose city Mayor Amor Belena, regional trial court Judge Ernesto Tobias, Fiscal Vivencio C. Hernal and other officials of San Jose city. In a report to General Felix, Col. Lorenzo M. Mateo, Task Force Cabnec commander, said the NPAs surrendered "because of their hardships, hunger, sleeplessness and worries about their families due to the sustained combat operations launched against them by government troops." The surrenderees followed "Operation Virgin Forest," a sustained small-unit combat operation against NPAs in the mountains of San Jose city, Pantabangan, Carranglan, Rizal and Lupao towns, where newly organized PC/CHDF patrols denied the NPA's access, cut their communication lines and prevented them from getting resupplies. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Feb 83 p 32]

CSO: 4200/395

## SIHANOUK, CGDK STRATEGY CRITICIZED

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 14 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by "Trairat"]

[Text] Watching Sihanouk play politics gives one quite a headache. If one were to talk about his style, well, it has no edge; all the edges have been blunted. It is a pity that Sihanouk did not make a move as fast as he should have regarding the Kampuchean problem. Instead, he spent his leisure time in Pyongyang, North Korea; or when he had free time he would make a quick trip to Beijing. Actually, Sihanouk should return to and stay inside Kampuchea if he truly wants to fight (the Vietnamese). He should stay inside Kampuchea so that his followers can think of him as their true leader, who will fight by their side inside the country, and that they can not retreat anywhere else. He should spend his time mobilizing the peasants and the city people of Kampuchea; he should be more persuasive. He should let them have faith in him so that they all will fight the Vietnamese until victory. By then Sihanouk would realize that he would be much less tired than if he were running from country to country. Help would also pour forth. The superpower and other countries will think of rendering assistance to Sihanouk only when they see for certain that he can survive and quite easily put up a fight, with the forces of the people as his base. Sihanouk should not just go around with his hand extended asking for help, so that other countries become sick and tired of him.

Or at least Sihanouk should fly to a country closest to where the action is, such as Singapore or Malaysia. He should stay in such a place where he could boost the morale of his people and give support to his followers who are fighting the Vietnamese. Then when no one is looking he could slip into Kampuchea once in a while. China is probably tired of Sihanouk, and probably wants him to join his people to seriously fight and look for opportunities to carry out diplomatic maneuvers around the world, not floating around as he is doing today. This has more than ever turned the Chinese to the Khmer Rouge under Khieu Sampan. The Chinese have also accommodated Son Sann. This is because these two leaders are true fighters; they have devoted their minds and their lives. Instead, Sihanouk chided the Chinese for accommodating the two leaders more than him, and pretended to be offended. Moreover, he played hard to get by declaring that he would resign his post as president of the three-party coalition. I have seen Sihanouk play politics for a long time. Sometimes he was serious, sometimes not. It is all so mixed up that one no longer

knows when he is serious, or when he is not. Sihanouk may be pretending this time to be in conflict with his partners, so that he can be invited to the nonaligned summit. There is also a report that the Vietnamese themselves are trying to approach Sihanouk for talks; and it was reported that Belgium might have initiated such talks.

It might be a good thing that the Vietnamese tried to approach Sihanouk for talks. They might have been able to settle some points. But Sihanouk might have played hard to get. Now he claims that his health is failing, and said there are other complications. He even said he has to go to a hospital in France. I do not know if he is really ill or if he is just pretending to be for political reasons, or is what is called "politically ill."

Because he probably does not want to travel to Kampuchea and to have to see his coalition partners, particularly Khieu Sampan of the Khmer Rouge, whom he hates. If it had not been absolutely necessary he would not have joined forces with the Khmer Rouge. Besides, Sihanouk might be buying time so that he can watch the development of events, including the renewed fighting that has intensified in the past few days near the Thai border. It appears that the coalition forces will not be able to resist the Vietnamese. That is what will happen if the coalition forces are foolish enough to settle permanently in one place. The Vietnamese troops will most certainly bombard them, unless they use the tactic of rapid breaking up and rapid regrouping their forces, and move their forces into extremely difficult areas, such as the areas in mountain ranges. This would make it difficult for the Vietnamese troops to pursue them. The coalition forces can also ambush the pursuing Vietnamese forces. Only by resorting to this kind of tactic can the coalition forces extend their fighting. If they should want to show off and fight face to face with the Vietnamese, they will surely be smashed. The Sihanouk forces will just flee; they will have no morale; their weapons will be destroyed. The Khmer Rouge forces will know best how to survive because they waged guerrilla warfare for so long.

The increasingly intensified fighting in Kampuchea will prove the ability and survivability of the coalition government, with Sihanouk as president and Son Sann as prime minister. China, ASEAN and many Western countries are behind them; while Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime are supported by the Soviets.

It is because two big power blocs are fighting each other like this that Kampuchea is being squeezed to death. Who knows, by chance, the whole nation may be wiped out altogether.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE HEAD COMMENTS ON MALAYSIAN, SEPARATIST PROBLEMS

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 18 Jan 83 p 9

[Article by Chula Rachawanlalop: "The Isthmus of Kra and the Malaysian Separatist Movement"]

[Text] From the personal views offered by the head of the intelligence division of the 4th army region in the daily MATHUPHUM of Wednesday, 5 January of this year, I have abstracted his views on two areas.

The first is the digging of the Isthmus of Kra, and the other is the question of the Thai-Malaysian border and the activities of the Malaysian Separatists in Thai territory.

A Neighbor Whose Mouth Speaks, Eye Winks

Personally, I am for the digging of the Isthmus of Kra, which will be very advantageous, especially economically. We have worried that the digging of the Isthmus of Kra would affect our national security. We have feared many nations, both neighboring nations and some Western nations.

Now time has proven that our national forces can protect our national security, and the activities of the Malaysian Separatist Movement inside our country today have been almost entirely fruitless. But still governments of several eras have fear of many nations in digging the Isthmus of Kra. They fear until they forget what the economic incomes of the people in our nation from Ranong Province south are at present.

And aren't the nations we fear most those that have enjoyed great advantage for centuries?

Who owns the Phara rubber plantations? Who planted them? Please answer, our nation with our brothers to the south. But who controls prices, raising and lowering them as it pleases? Please answer, one nation that claims to be our ally.

The price of gold will change once a day, but the price of Phara rubber can change in one day from morning to evening, depending on one nation's announcing the price on the radio late at night and in the afternoon.

90 of 100 of those who handle purchase of Phara rubber are neither of Thai race nor nationality, and they will send sheets or blocks of Phara rubber to our neighboring country to distribute.

Although that nation can be said to have practically no land on which to grow rubber, not even a hundred rai, the price of our Phara rubber always falls below theirs.

And sometimes the government announces that products used in warfare cannot be sold to nations that are not our allies. Thai merchants cannot sell Phara rubber, which the state considers a product used in warfare, to nations that are not our allies. But when our Phara rubber goes to our neighbor, that nation can distribute Thai Phara rubber among all nations without fear or thought to the policy of the Thai government, just like tin and other products. Our neighbor nation is trying to take over the market. Minerals under the Thai shore bring Thailand less income than the profits received by the go-between nations.

Isn't it true that our neighbor tries to compete whenever any product of Thailand brings Thailand a lot of income, whether economic goods or tourism. When she sets the price of Thailand's rice, she makes all sorts of claims that the price must be lowered because rice is flooding the world market, but we see nations with food shortages and many Middle Eastern nations that want Thai rice.

Do we Thais know of the sacks of Thai rice, on which "Thai rice" or "Siam rice" is stamped clearly, that reach the ports of the Arab country of Jedda, that there is another nation in the middle, and that some nations believe that the quality of rice purchased directly from Thailand is always changing, which is a part of the truth, but not the whole truth. Do we ever think when the quality of rice shipped from Thailand is not of standard quality of what nation's merchants shipped it and whether there is a tie to certain of our neighbors?

She claims Phara rubber bought from plantation farmers if grade three or four, but when it arrives at certain nations it is miraculously of a higher grade, grade one to two. Crude smelted tin in Thailand must be smelted in their country.

When many foreigners visit Thailand they use their news medias to report that Thailand is a dangerous place, the political situation is unsettled, and it is not fit to give money or invest in. Have our government officials protested these reports? I don't know. I only know the murderous reports of foreigners. Falsified reports on Thailand's trade appear on page one of the daily newspapers owned by that nation.

I have much more data that proves that certain of our neighbor nations shake hands with us Thais sincerely with the right hand while holding a knife behind the back with the left hand. But this may lead people to suggest that I am undermining the alliance between nations. The purpose of my writing this is to say that those Thais may be loyal to the point of stupidity, but they are not blind and deaf.



## The River is Changing Course

Let me come to the second area, the Thai-Malaysian border. The head of the intelligence division of the 4th army region did not mention that the peace treaty is based on the Suhai-ngakolok [?] River.

I mentioned this many times at government-level meetings, warning for over ten years that the Suhai-ngakolok River is changing course and the change in course involves land that important Thai individuals have always maintained would not be ceded to anyone, not even a quarter of an inch.

Over the past 10 years we have lost several square kilometers of land in Takbai and Waeng districts. The government knows this well but has not made any real moves as it should have.

I have seen news on television on the use of trees to dam the Moei River or Mieowadi at Maesot, Tak province. We have a symbolic bridge that allows us to go the middle of the Mieowadi canal. Both Thais and Burmese understand that this is a necessity. Otherwise, the Moei River would strike northern Thailand again.

Why are we able to do this with Burma, which is not as ASEAN nation, but with our own ally we are not quite able to do so?

I believe firmly in the sincerity of Malaysia. We are the closest of nations. Malaysia herself probably sympathizes with the looking out for national territory. As Malaysia loves and is concerned about Klantan, Malaysia probably sympathizes that we must love Narathiwat.

## Don't Have Wild Dreams About the Separatist Movement

As for the personal beliefs of the head of the intelligence division of army region 4 concerning the movement of forces to strengthen Malaysia's suppression of the Separatist Movement, claiming that the promise of cooperation in the problem of the Separatists is in writing, it cannot be done successfully at the provincial level. It is a matter of national policy. If it is done, it must be done at the national level.

I think the head of the intelligence division of army region 4 is having wild dreams, because Malaysia will completely deny it for two reasons.

The first is for Malaysia to make the afore mentioned treaty is like admitting that she supported the Separatist Movement or at least didn't help Thailand in suppressing the Separatist Movement, which is a real thorn in Thailand's breast.

Secondly, all the leaders of the Separatist Movement living now except Phulo set up their groups in Semat camp in Klantan. Whether C.R.N. or P.R.A.N. or new movements like the Patip and P.K.K., the leaders of almost all the movements live in Semat forest. The leader of one movement is the younger brother of a former MP from Narathiwat. Another was the MP from Pattani. If the government is clever, it will negotiate with these two movements. (Please do not use government officials in the first stage.)

I believe that sooner or later there will probably be an end because the movements are weakening. There will be only movements of Malay people with military educations in Indonesia, which will probably take more time for negotiation than the other movements. But these movements are not worth much worry. They have disguised themselves as religious teachers and lived in Lalo precinct, Ruso district, Narathiwat for two or three years and then they went back.

Another reason that the Malaysian government is not likely to make a treaty with Thailand concerning the Separatists is because their government is divided into states, and by chance a large part of the people with political roles in the state of Klantan all have long been in the opposition to the central government of Malaysia.

Another thing is, at this time the government itself releases frequent reports on plundering, saying that it is this or that movement, which is not entirely true. The release of this news is good for the Separatists; it is rewarding the thieves. Ordinary outlaws are found in all regions, but in the south they all become Separatists.

A son asks his father for money to buy a bicycle and the father doesn't give it, so the son writes something in Javanese and puts it on the door to the house, claiming it is a leaflet of one of the various separatists movements.

A lumber merchant goes to cut down wood in the forest and is asked by an ordinary robber for protection money; they are separatists.

Sometimes we see officials with leaflets in Javanese on Banana stalks carved with animal forms and moons. We run and ask someone to translate.

I would like to emphasize that if our armed forces continue as at present, no violent political incident like Pattani will occur. I could close my eyes and die saying, in our lifetime the Separatists are certain never to have the effectiveness of a national force.

What is Phulo?

I don't know how the head of the intelligence division of the 4th army region got the information that B.R.N. has a greater base than Phulo. I have evidence of Phulo that was sent to various countries, even Cuba, to be given to government units. It is a nicely printed letter from Phulo with a four or five page leaflet. On the subject of where it was printed, it is noteworthy that it was printed at the printshop of one of the universities of a nation on friendly terms with Thailand. The head of Phulo lives in a Middle Eastern nation that still does not have diplomatic relations with Thailand. He got a bachelor's degree in Germany, and some groups of southern Muslims love him greatly. It is careless to overlook Phulo. I would be glad to give the letter to the head of the intelligence division of Region 4 if he would like.

In any case, I had ties in the past with the head of this movement. He must have become an outlaw when a person at the level of foreign minister who is

still alive ordered him not to step on Thai soil, and the former Thai ambassador to India tried to put him in an evil light until he left India for Germany and Sweden.

Originally he was the first southerner to try to arrange for the teaching of religion in Thai in the south.

And at our last chance meeting, last year, when I described to him our King's benevolence to Muslims in the south, he said the Phulos would not engage in sabotage any longer.

What I admire about the views of the head of the intelligence division of the fourth army region is: "Lt General Han is trying hard to solve border problems of Thailand and Malaysia with the important goal of enhancing the rights of Thai Muslims in the border provinces as best we can."

Let me conclude that today the rights of Thai Muslims in the border provinces and the Muslims themselves are a heartfelt concern of the state. This year there were 690 places reserved for students from the southern border provinces at Songkhla Nakharin University, which is proof enough.

Of whether or not the Thai government is sincere toward Thai Muslims in the border provinces in the south, and to what extent.

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CSO: 4207/82

GEN SOM STATES REASONS FOR LEAVING SENATE

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Interview: "Lt General Som Khatphan of Command Headquarters"]

[Text] At a time when many have observed that the political events of opening up parliament and amending the constitution has enlarged the gap between command headquarters and the army, Lt General Som Khatphan, a senate member from command headquarters, was the first person to leave his senate post along with the senate members from the army. This seems very odd to political observers.

Lt General Som is an officer from army preparatory class 5, the same class as General Athit Kamlangek, army commander, and is now serving in command headquarters and the office of deputy supreme commander of the armed forces.

MATUPHUM interviewed Lt General Som on the day he resigned from the senate (24 January). Despite time limitations, he had some very interesting responses.

[Question] I'd like to know the reason for your resignation from the senate, because many did not expect it.

[Answer] I was interviewed by newspeople two or three weeks ago and was asked what I thought about the opening up of parliament. I said I agreed. I said today if public servants do not become involved in politics it is good if politics are absolutely separate and public servants are not transferred as in the past.

I said that but it can't actually work. Whoever steps up will want his people to be in control, right? I worked for 30 to 40 years before being able to have this position. They are elected in one year, and they come here and the next day they can move me out. Therefore I think they will destroy parliament.

As for cutting down the power of the senate members, I won't say how it has been cut down for me, but if I am to be a rubber stamp senate member, it won't work. I have long said if I am to be here, please give me the right to speak out.

As for the question of financial support of 600 million for political parties as has been reported, I would say that it is true, but it hasn't occurred yet.

But political parties have reported. How can they be caught if it has not occurred yet? But we must follow up and if it happens we must stop it.

I want to ask, we know for certain about the taking of oil royalties and other incidents, but we can't catch anyone. These incidents also will press it. The military has said it; they must try to take someone in.

[Question] If we don't prevent them will these things really happen?

[Answer] They are true, but the money hasn't changed hands yet. The contacts have been made. There are intelligence reports.

[Question] Can you mention anyone?

[Answer] No. Don't ask me to say. The army commander of the First Force has spoken already.

[Question] In this situation, you don't believe in general regional elections?

[Answer] The important thing is how to have the majority voice in parliament. I have not been a candidate with them, but I agree that the people are not ready for the new system. If it were done that way, the Chinese would all become prime minister.

[Question] Do you agree with the three proposed amendments to the constitution?

[Answer] Yes. For the reasons I have mentioned.

[Question] Did you discuss your resignation with the supreme commander?

[Answer] I didn't meet with anyone. It was my own personal belief. I was just waiting for the day. I did not resign then because I thought there would be a recovery. The reason I did not leave with the others was that this morning (25) I asked many people, and they said it was sure to fall. This party didn't sign and that party didn't sign. It's sure to fall. So it is surely a matter of not opening parliament. The news from [type illegible]...I believe we don't need to wait until 21 April to resign.

[Question] How do you think the supreme commander will react?

[Answer] I don't know. But he has said that the military should not become involved in politics.

[Question] Many worry that this incident will increase the gap between the army and the supreme commander. Are you worried?

[Answer] Don't ask me to guess. I am not a spokesman.

[Question] Have you discussed the situation with Commander Athit?

[Answer] I haven't met with him.

[Question] Doesn't Commander Athit go to the deputy supreme commander's office to work?

[Answer] He doesn't come. He works at the Operations Command for Protection of the Capital. I take care of the work passing through the supreme command headquarters for him. It is taken to him for review. He is very busy with the work over there.

[Question] There have been reports from Operations Command to Protect the Capital that parliament will be dissolved this week and there will be elections on 26 March. How accurate do you think that is?

[Answer] I don't know. But the senate members' resignations had no effect, even if they had all resigned rather than almost all. But I don't really know. If it is really dissolved, there must be another reason. I couldn't know it.

What I mean to say is, if the constitution opens the door for public servants not to be able to be prime minister or ministers, if they don't use their power to oppress public servants, it doesn't matter. But if they do it day after day, how do you think it will be for the country? One person observes the law; another person doesn't observe the law. I'll give an example. The seven illicit trusts received however many million. Afterwards they go off and live quietly as if nothing has happened.

[Question] Some comment that the constitutional amendment targeting public servants opens the way for Commander Athit to take steps to enable political public servants to become ministers and prime minister.

[Answer] I'd say that's not true. If you heard on TV, he said it quite clearly. There's nothing to it.

[Question] Do you think matters will become more complicated, or not. And will mass force be used in the fight?

[Answer] Eh. There are no masses at this time, or are there about to be?

(Laughs) If we don't allow public servants to serve, would the police dare to arrest them? Politicians would have to try until they dare arrest them. We don't know who would do it. If any political group starts this, would you dare? I am a public servant in office so I wouldn't dare. Good or not, I would be moved.

[Question] Why did the analysis of the situation in the meeting of the Operations Unit to Protect the Internal Peace of the Nation break with military section 66/23?

[Answer] I don't know. I wasn't at the meeting. I really wasn't at the meeting.



DIFFERENCES, SIMILARITIES IN PERCEPTIONS OF ATHIT, SAIYUT VIEWED

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 24 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by Likit Chongsakul]

[Text] The first round of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) meeting was chaired by Supreme Commander General Saiyut Kerdphol. Among the participants were Air Chief Marshal Taklaew Susilaworn, commander-in-chief of the Royal Air Force; Admiral Somboon Chuapiboon, commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Navy; General Pramote Tawornchan, chief of staff of the Army, representing Commander-in-Chief of the Army General Athit Kamlang-ek; the chiefs of staff of the three branches of the Armed Forces; the undersecretary of the interior; and the director-general of the police department.

The result of the meeting can be summed up as follows: All should beware of the various pressure groups which will begin to make their political moves, especially, the Communist Party of Thailand, which is making movements in the city. It was explained that in the period of time prior to the elections the government can control the situation; but after the elections when a new government has been formed, it will be defeated by mob rule.

At the same time, the meeting made a decision to inform both the civilian sector and the military and police sector, which are involved in the maintenance of law and order operations, to develop a working plan and their capabilities on a continuous basis in order to be able to control the constantly changing situation. They must do so by following the handbook provided by the ISOC.

If we take a cursory look at the results of the meeting, this nothing out of the ordinary, since the maintenance of law and order is the duty of the officials who are responsible for it.

And this is not unusual for the officials responsible for the maintenance of law and order to do so. And most of the responsibility in this area is handled by the military. They have been carrying out these duties continuously. What they have done is not only maintaining law and order; they have even stepped in to run the country themselves. This they have done several times.



If you have any doubt, try leafing through the pages of a history book since the big change of the governmental system 50 years ago. The military have been running the country all along so that they are used to it. It turned out that if there was a civilian government formed from those who were elected by the people, it was an unusual thing.

Therefore, it is not unusual these days for the military to step in to have a role in controlling everything as they are doing right now, in spite of the voices from many high-ranking military officers who keep saying that the military people have no desire to get involved in politics but would like to maintain a lasting democratic system.

But what is suspicious and confusing to the general public is the warning that the people should beware of the communist agitation in the city; this warning runs counter to the statement made by Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, assistant chief of staff of the Army, who said, "The Communist Party of Thailand has been smashed," and more importantly, it runs counter to policy No 66/2523 and 65/2525, both of which use political approach before the military approach to draw the communists out to surrender and to fight with peaceful means; the result has been that great numbers have come out to surrender.

And what is important is that a high-ranking soldier like "Father Athit" also appeared on the stage to actively welcome the communists back, pledged that he would treat them as fellow countrymen, and guaranteed the safety of their lives.

Do not the conclusions of the meeting of the Internal Security Operations Command contradict with the realities of today? That is the question the people are waiting for an answer to.

So far, if we are to classify Gen Saiyut and Gen Athit, we can say that Gen Saiyut portrays the picture of a dove, and Gen Athit portrays the picture of a person leaning toward a hawk. But up to now, things seem to have been reversed, although both Gen Athit and Gen Saiyut, in essence, have the same goal: both are advocates of the suppression of the communists.

As a result, their pictures, although they fool the eye and cause us to waver and doubt, are not strange and unusual; this is because the social developments progress so rapidly that many cannot catch up with them. And so they lag behind others by so many steps.

Or could it be because of the fragrant odor of power, which if any one wants to have it, he would do one thing or another to get it? This is something we have to wait and see.

Well, as they say, as time goes by, power continues to be sweet smelling, and it continues to make people blind. Whatever must happen must happen. Whatever we have not seen before, we will see.

Take a look at the roles of the two generals, for instance. After General Athit assumed the position of commander-in-chief, he came into the limelight, while

General Saiyut had a less conspicuous role but the latter began to make a move by proposing that the commanders-in-chief of the three branches of the armed forces also hold the position of a deputy supreme commander.

Then General Athit began to completely reorganize the agencies that deal with security, such as the Norasing unit and the 123 unit. He even stepped in to handle the problem of demonstrations, in which the people demanded that the government not increase bus fare, the demonstrations of the students from Khon Kaen University, or even the demonstrations by the farmers, so that the government did not have to make any effort and exhaust itself. This has brought about overwhelming popularity for General Athit.

Not to be outdone, General Saiyut set up a crisis management center to quell any trouble that may occur in the future.

If we look at what they are doing in general we will see that each of the two generals is working hard and being very concerned with the wellbeing of the country and nation. That is the reason they exert their full capacity in their work in spite of the fact that some of their units' work overlaps.

But what leaves us with doubt is that in the meeting that was held that day, there was no General Athit.

Whatever the reason may have been, we must accept the fact that the result of the meeting that day is considered to be national policy. And it seemed to contradict with the actual things that General Athit is doing, which are also considered to be national policy.

There is doubt as to what in the world the military is up to. Now this general does one thing; then the next general does another. It appears that there are two groups of people playing chess on different boards.

I am not so bold as to say in this matter that there is a division taking place in the military, or that the two generals are struggling with each other. Here the proverb "Two competing tigers cannot exist in the same cave" seems to be applicable. On the other hand, it might be a case where the two are helping each other in their work by using a modern tactic that is in line with the development of the Thai society. If that were the case then they should be admired and given an award.

But there still are things that create concern when each is doing his own thing. More organs are created after the generals, much like their own shadows. When these organs get to work, just make sure that they do not step on each other's toe, so to speak, because if one or the other is offended, the two would just grab a gun and ride out on a tank for a fight. Innocent people could be hit by stray bullets.

Yes, indeed, it is something we should envy to see the high-ranking people of this country, of this nation, work so strenuously to serve their nation, their country. Those ministers who are mere decoration, are you not ashamed?

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CSO: 4207/70

THAILAND

SPECIAL BRANCH: EXILES MAY HURT RELATIONS WITH BURMA

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 13 Jan 83 p 2

[Article: "Burmese Exiles Cross Border Again; Security Police Fear Insurgency"]

[Text] The Police Department reports that at the meeting on the afternoon of this past 11 January the director of the Department of Police gave the monthly summary of the situation of the Security Police. Police General Narong Mahanon; Police Lt General Suwan Ratarachun, Deputy Police Director for Special Affairs; Police Major General Ari Karibut, Deputy Commander of Central Investigation, and other high level police officials including Triophat Ratanasin, Commander of the Security Police were there.

On the same day the command division of the Security Police reported in a letter to the director of the Department of Police to be submitted to the Ministry of Interior about the problem of Burmese exiles coming over and working as laborers in mines and vegetable farms.

The report stated that the Burmese exiles are found along Thailand's western border, an area rich in forests, mine and sugar fields, but in out-of-the-way areas in Pakto district and Suanpung district in Ratburi province, Thongpha sub-district and Sangkhlaburi district in Kanchhanaburi province. There are now about 5,000 Burmese exiles, as they get in touch with their families who come as well.

The report went on to mention the way the exiles sneak in around the Hinkong section of Three Pagodas Pass, Kanchanaburi province, sometimes with the help of influential capitalists who send cars to pick them up and hire them as cheap hired labor in the mines and sugar fields along the border area.

The report mentioned the name of influential capitalists Mr Jong Wiranon and Mr Chup Liangruthai, the owners of the mines by Yanghak precinct, Pakto, which recently sent cars to pick up 200 Burmese exiles in a village at Three Pagodas Pass to work in the mines.

The report said of the handling of police officials that in the past police usually failed in making arrests because the influential capitalist owners knew ahead of time, because there are certain groups of officials involved in seeking advantages from this affair, and along that border there was a collection of illicit taxes where exiles had to pay a "corkage" of 200 baht apiece to cross the border.

The report claimed that the Security Police submit that in the aforementioned incidents there may have been elements among the exiles, who were entering to subvert the nation, and it is feared that the willingness to accept the exiles to make a living until they have the power to rebel against the Burmese government will destroy the friendly relations between the two nations.

The report states that the aforementioned problem will be submitted to the Ministry of Interior by the director of the Department of Police for consideration of future steps.

As for the approximately 3,000 Mons who make their livings as laborers in the border area of Kanchanaburi, the Ministry of Interior's policy since the end of last year has been to drive them out. High level news sources in the police reveal that the police are now working on driving them out of the country.

9937

CSO: 4207/82

EDITORIAL OPPOSES CHANGES IN DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

Bangkok SIAM RATH in Thai 22 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] Finally the political crisis that created tension has begun to ease after Commander-in-Chief of the Army General Athit Kamlang-ek appeared on television Thursday night to declare his complete withdrawal from expressing his political views. He has shown his political spirit by resigning from his seat in the senate, implying that he will no longer use his status as a senator to say anything political.

The events that have taken place must have made many stop to think that to play politics in a democratic system, there must be a basis, there must be rules and regulations, and there must be order. If the rules and regulations are not observed, if politics is played without order and without pattern, it will only bring disaster to a democratic system. In other words, instead of growing, democracy will become dwarfed.

In order to retain democracy in our society, there must be an efficient delegation of rights and duties and responsibility to every member of the society. Any person who does things in a manner that shows his superiority to others by virtue of his position of power and influence is not acting accordingly.

What happened happened and should be kept as a reminder so that it will not be repeated. The attempt by a group of members of the House of Representatives who want Parliament to convene a special session is considered normal, since it is their right to do so, as long as they have an honest intention and as long as their action is within the reach of their own ability. This is because when we discuss the multi-constituency with a multi-ticket electoral system or the single constituency with a single-ticket system, the best way to reach a decision is to conduct a plebiscite because then the people themselves will use their own judgment to make their own decision.

The question is, is that what we want?

The problem in our country that prevents democracy from continuous development results from the constant interference by totally dictatorial power-users throughout the 50 years of history. Such interference obviously is to use dictatorial power to protect the interest of a small opportunist group who

jumped at opportunities to use their positions to seek personal gains or their group's gains. Such interest could be either power, property, or money.

We have a strong hope that this type of activity will decrease, and those who stand for what is right must collectively show their courage. If this can possibly happen, then we can believe that the development of our society toward a perfect democracy is not at all a dream.

12282

CSG: 4207/83

PROFESSOR NOTES RISING INFLUENCE OF WEALTHY BUSINESSMEN IN PARLIAMENT

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 12 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Article by Preeyaapan Chulanipat]

[Text] The roles of Thai businessmen and Thai capitalists and interest groups who have become influential in politics are increasing all the time. For the near future, there are those--a group of military in particular--with large roles in the armed forces, who are concerned about the growing and increasing roles of capitalist interest groups who will step in to wield political power after the elections of 1983.

Professor Krirkkiat Pipatseritham, dean of the faculty of economics of Thammasat University, has been involved with the study of this subject all along and is in a position to thoroughly see the "roles of the capitalist class in the development of democracy."

And, after the elections of 1983, as to how great a role the business groups and the capitalist interest groups, will have in the parliamentary institution and in national politics--and how worrying and frightening they will be--the following answers by Professor Krirkkiat will give you a picture.

Question: Considering the trends leading to the elections of 1983 and beyond, how large a role will the capitalist interest groups have in the parliamentary institution?

Their role will increase. Based on the nature of the economic growth in the past several years, the private business sector has expanded in the form of large businesses. They therefore have a need to depend on political influence to protect their interests, to use political influence as a means in their quest for more gains. This is different from the past when businesses were of small and medium sizes. The need to depend on political influence was not much then. This was true with both Thai companies, and foreign companies that came to invest in joint ventures with Thai companies.

In addition, businesses have enormous interests; to give away a portion of their interests to politicians or political parties to protect their overall interests is considered worthwhile. Business enterprises will give their support to political parties both overtly and indirectly.



Publicly--by becoming a member of the central committee of a party, for instance; indirectly--for example, a big business enterprise or a foreign company would not openly support any particular political party, but will give financial support through a representative or a front man of a political party. Big business enterprises will give financial support to many political groups simultaneously. This is because whoever wins the elections, they will have their people in parliament.

Another factor is that the political consciousness of the people is still at a low level. This allows money to have an influence in determining the way the people vote. Defeat or victory in elections in some constituencies depends on money. The Ministry of Interior conducted a survey on the outcomes of the elections of 1979, and found that 20 percent of the losses or victories were determined by money.

And the last factor is the election law that provides for province-wide single constituency, party voting system of election. This makes an election very expensive, since a political party has to dump its money into a province-wide constituency in order to win an election, a system in which small parties cannot compete. And the Constitution also requires that a political party must field its candidates in the elections no fewer than half of the number of seats in the House of Representatives. Each party would have to spend around 560 million baht on the elections. And from the standpoint of a political party, in the single-constituency-party voting system, if the party does not really pour its money into every constituency then it would concentrate on constituencies in which there is hope for its victory. An example is that in a large province, when a lot of money is poured into it, money will have great influence.

Question: The bases of large political parties today--how are they linked to business and commercial interests? And what business and commercial groups are they linked to?

The Social Action Party is linked to finance and banking businesses, large industries and large trade groups.

The Thai Nation Party is linked to international business and industrial groups, and textile factory groups which have joint financing with Japan, or the sugar factories.

The Democrat Party is not so much linked to the business group. The money that supports the party comes largely from a group of candidates within the party who own business enterprises. The reason that large businesses do not provide financial support for the Democrat Party is that they do not expect it to gain many seats in parliament.

The favorites to win the elections are the Thai Nation Party and the Social Action Party.

The Democratic Nation Party is supported by some business groups such as the tapioca trade group, the Mekong whiskey group through the son-in-law of Mr Uthen Techapaibun, or the rice exporting group. But because there is a lot of

disorganization in this party, its political force is weakened. It has no chance of forming a government. There is little money coming in for the party's political support.

Apart from these, there are other parties. Some are organs set up by government agencies, some reportedly received financial support from foreign sources, but there has been no evidence to support this allegation.

Question: If the political parties that have a link with business interests manage to gain power in parliament in the 1983 elections, what would be the results in their administration of the country, especially, when it is expected that the government coming into power will be a coalition government? How serious would the conflicting interests be?

I think that is difficult to answer. We must consider the facts as well. Whoever forms the government must have the support of many sides, including the support from political parties, the military, the people, and other institutions. Whatever policy directions emerge depend on the component elements that the party will bring to its government. For example, who will be prime minister, or who will be its ministers.

However, whatever the case may be, foreign policy, defense policy, and internal security policy will not be changed; they will necessarily be according to military fiat.

Economic policies will not vary very much from the current policy. The political party that comes into power will not be able to gain excessively, since it will be balanced by many forces, including the military, the people, students and workers.

But the interests that the political party in power will protect are of two kinds: It will protect the interests on which it already has a monopoly and it will not let such interests go. Secondly, it will seek more economic power. But political parties that come into power have resorted to the former more often.

Question: According to the thinking of the new military group, its fear of the capitalists ranks second to the communists. If the capitalists' party comes into power in parliament, in what way do you expect the military to counter?

I think today the political parties have sufficient understanding of the problems. They know well how they have to go through different situations and they must coordinate their interests with other groups in order to have the power to form the government. They must bring the different interests together and firm up their power base.

Question: In your writings, Professor, there is one part that says the capitalist class possesses the characteristics that helps create democracy up to a degree, or the capitalist class may temporarily join forces with the democrats up to a degree. I would like to know the difference between the substance of capitalist democracy and the substance of the kind of democracy proposed by the military. Are these two types of democracy in conflict? How much and in what way?

There are many capitalist groups who share the monopoly power with big business capitalists who might own big, medium, or small businesses. Most capitalists feel that if the economic system is open for competition, there will be competition in the business field. This group of capitalists advocate liberal democracy.

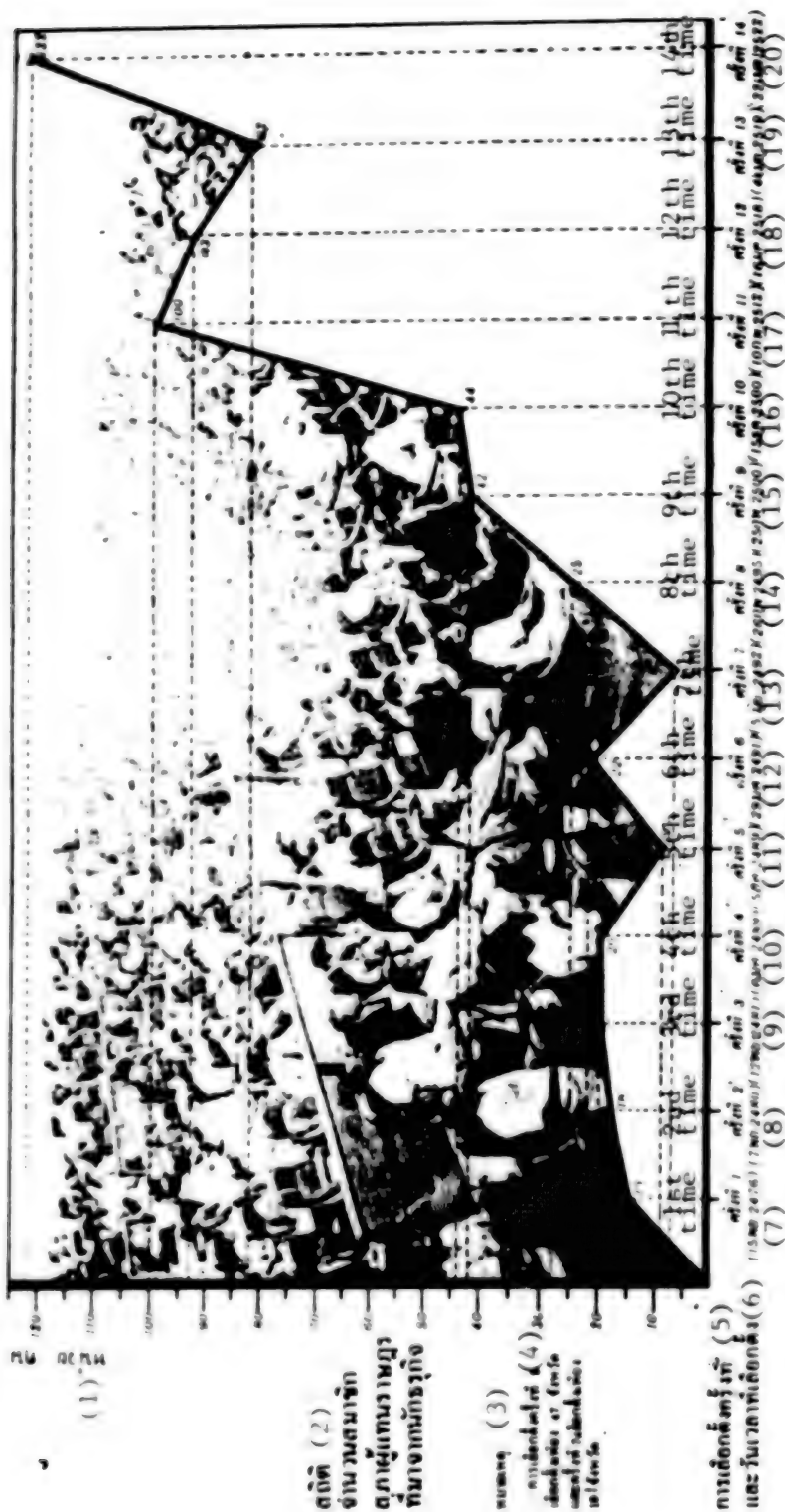
Another point is that, among the capitalists there is a feeling that with a rigid dictatorship the country will not survive. Therefore, this group of capitalists is willing to be more flexible, or is willing to help by reducing their extortion to a certain level, so as to help society and allow themselves to survive.

The reason there is conflict is that the income distribution system in the Thai society has become a very serious and complicated problem. To be superficially flexible and to sacrifice superficially is not enough to solve the problems of the society. If the new government wants to reform the Thai society to make it a true liberal democratic society, allowing the people to have economic freedom by allowing everyone to have at least enough to eat, enough security for their property, then the new government must undertake a true economic reform, including the reform of the tax system, and promote the organization of those who have lost their economic benefits.

These measures will affect the interests of the capitalists. That there will be reactions from the capitalists is inevitable. But the people will benefit when:

1. There is a strong government, supported by several sectors, especially the military, the people, institutions; and the government must follow the course of social reform;
2. the government creates an understanding among the capitalist groups so that they can perceive the necessity of reforming the economic system; and
3. the government mechanisms, especially, the administrative offices and the bureaucracy, increase their efficiency.

These three reasons have a tendency to lead to a true democratic system.



Key:

- (1) Unit of person
- (2) Statistics of MP's who are businessmen
- (3) Note:
- (4) In the 5th election, elections were held in only 47 provinces, in 19 provinces in the 7th election
- (5) Election
- (6) And time and date of election
- (7) 15 Nov 33
- (8) 7 Nov 37
- (9) 12 Nov 38
- (10) 6 Jan 46
- (11) 5 Aug 46
- (12) 29 Jan 48
- (13) 5 Jun 49
- (14) 26 Feb 52
- (15) 25 Feb 57
- (16) 15 Dec 57
- (17) 10 Feb 69
- (18) 16 Jan 75
- (19) 4 Apr 76
- (20) 22 Apr 79

PRK BORDER BLACK MARKET, PEOPLE SMUGGLING RESUME

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 16

[Text] The black market along the Aranyaprathet border area has been resurrected. Opportunist merchants took the opportunity to trade while all parties turned their attention to the heavy fighting launched by the Vietnamese. Merchants took their goods to the border area to trade in droves. Cloth, plastic sandals and medicines sold like hot cakes because they were in great demand in the market. So far, the authorities have made no arrest. In addition, there are traitors who get paid for helping the Kampucheans flee into the country. This has created a threat to national security. As for the fighting in Kampuchea, it is expected that the Vietnamese will launch another major attack in a few days.

As for the economic situation in Aranyaprathet, while there was heavy fighting in Kampuchea, a black market started again after it had died down for a long time. It has been found from the correspondents' observations on the scene that the main items being traded in the black market are cloth, plastic sandals, and pharmaceutical products, which sell for very high prices. Merchants have made a lot of profit so that their pockets are full and heavy.

In addition to the black market, there is another business that brings in a lot of money for those Thais who think only of their own gains and who do not think of the destructive consequences--their action clearly betrays our nation. This is the business of smuggling the Kampucheans into the country, especially through the Aranyaprathet area. And then these Kampucheans are taken to Bangkok. Those who are profiting from this business are big traders of Chinese descent, who in the past used to control principal businesses in Kampuchea. Correspondents found one case in which the Kampuchean smuggled into the country has already settled down and bought a house in Bangkok. And the authorities are not yet able to do anything about him since he has many important connections.

12282

CSO: 4207/83

POLICE FOUND TO BE IN COLLUSION WITH PRK SMUGGLING OPERATIONS

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 16

[Text] The police have done it again. The commander of the Provincial Police Region 1 ordered that a committee be set up to investigate five policemen in Samut Sakhon Province who behaved like thieves. The policemen arrested merchants who transported their goods to Kampuchea, and confiscated over 100 kilograms of gold. They returned 30 kilograms of gold to the merchants and took the rest and let the merchants free. The merchants did everything to get their gold back. The story reached the commander, who ordered that all five policemen be investigated.

A report from Samut Sakhon Province said yesterday (24 January) that Pol Lt Gen Choncharoen Sombatsiri, commander of Provincial Police Region 1, appointed Pol Col Prom Nikompakdee, deputy commander for operations; Pol Col Pradap Kerd-in, deputy commander of the Provincial Police Region 3; and Pol Col Chupan Prayoonwet, director of radio operations of Provincial Police Region 3, as members of a committee to investigate the five policemen who behaved like thieves. The order, dated 21 January 1983, appointed Pol Col Prom Nikompakdee as chairman of the committee.

The action by the five policemen resulted from the fact that one fishing boat fully and legally loaded with cloth left Samut Sakhon Province on 7 December 1982. There was reason to believe that the boat transported the cloth to Kampuchea for sale there. The boat returned to Samut Sakhon Province at 2 am on 15 December 1982, with 106 kilograms of gold, which was paid for the cloth by the Kampuchean people. The reason there was so much gold was that the same boat had earlier transported goods to Kampuchea twice but had not been paid. On the third journey full payment for all three journeys was made.

When the boat docked at the shipyard beside the Si Sakhon Temple (Lang San Temple) in Ta Chalem Village, the merchants--previously residents of Samut Sakhon but who had settled in Surat Thani Province for 20 years--who sold their goods to the Kampucheans carried the 106 kilograms of gold to a Volvo sedan brought by some friends with whom they had made an appointment earlier. This took place at 4 am. Then as the Volvo sedan was travelling along a small alley leading to the main road, a Datsun Sunny sedan with five people armed with .16 mm guns--later known to be policemen--rushed into the alley to block it. The alley was so small the two cars could not pass. Two or three people



jumped out of the Datsun sedan with .16 mm guns and darted to the Volvo. They arrested the merchants in the Volvo and confiscated the 106 kilograms of gold. The merchants were taken to the Samut Sakhon provincial police station for further legal action.

While the policemen were taking the merchants to the police station, negotiations took place in the Volvo between the merchants and some of the policemen who were riding in it. The condition was that the merchants would give part of their gold to the policemen in exchange for their freedom. The negotiations went on for a long time. Even when they reached the police station, they could not reach any agreement, so they had to drive their cars around the police station three times. Finally, the policemen who made the arrest gave 30 kilograms of gold back to the merchants and turned them loose, and they went their own way as if no arrest had taken place.

Ever since they had been released with only 30 kilograms of the total of 106 kilograms of gold, those who had lost their gold attempted to use every means to get it back. They sent their people to negotiate with the five policemen but were not successful. Meanwhile, this story began to spread and was soon widely talked about in Samut Sakhon Province. The story reached the ear of Pol Col Chod Poprom, commander of Samut Sakhon Police Station, on 27 December 1982. Col Chod Poprom then ordered Pol Lt Col Thongchai Khamsuwan, deputy commander of Samut Sakhon Police Station, to conduct a covert investigation in order to verify that five policemen had been involved in the gold story. Pol Lt Col Thongchai Khamsuwan's investigation brought out the truth. He also acquired the names of the five policemen. He then submitted his report according to procedure. In the meantime, the merchants who lost their gold were successful in negotiating for its return—that is, they received 6.75 kilograms of their gold back from the five policemen on 30 December 1982.

However, when the commander of the Samut Sakhon provincial police station verified the story and learned about the action of the five policemen, he then reported to his superior. Eventually, Pol Lt Gen Choncharoen Sombatsiri, commander of Provincial Police Region 1, issued an order appointing a committee to investigate the case.

12282

CSO: 4207/83



EDITORIAL HITS SUPPRESSION OF LABOR PROTESTS

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 29 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] "At present many communists have surrendered to the authorities. The government knows what these communists are doing, but has to pretend to be stupid. The government cannot show that it is smart. The government has to say that these communists have surrendered with all honesty, as that, at least, would give them some more confidence in the government." That is the statement made by Deputy Undersecretary of Interior Saneh Wattanaathon during the seminar on labor problems in Asia and the Pacific, in which labor officials from 64 provinces participated.

The deputy undersecretary of interior went on to say that labor problems were often claimed to be the cause for the workers' fight for their demands. He said workers often claimed that there had to be revolutionary change because the workers were not given justice. He said it was the function of the Ministry of Interior to solve these labor problems, and asked the labor officials to do the following: Prevent any assembly of workers to make demands; stop the formation of any interest groups, especially the formation of workers groups to travel to Bangkok to present their demands; labor officials must follow the activities of workers very closely; if there is a demonstration the labor officials must talk to the workers to make them understand that they must not get together for such a demonstration; and if the workers have already formed groups the labor officials must find ways to halt them, by coordinating with officials from other sectors and by providing information to the provincial governor.

Before the labor seminar was held to consider labor problems, the military had also conducted a seminar to discuss the nation's problems. And the military arrived at similar conclusions.

The military warned against those emerging from the jungles to surrender who might stir up urban riots; they might take advantage of things to join the movements of the many groups that exist at a particular time.

In the beginning we thought this was the thinking of a rightist group in the military; but when we heard the same thinking from the Minister of Interior who repeated it every day, and then again from the deputy undersecretary of interior

who mentioned it to the labor seminar, we are now rather confident that this is coordinated thinking. And this could become a point that might create division between two groups of people, each with a different line of thinking.

We do not understand at all as to what else the leaders of the country, who do not trust the jungle people that have returned to the city, are going to use to measure the true intention of the latter. Do these leaders want them to reveal every cache, every source of the communist weapons; or do the leaders want them to loudly propagandize against the communists, and how much, before they are convinced of the surrendered communists' pure intentions?

Another important point is the view of the suppression of workers movements, which the deputy undersecretary of interior expressed to the seminar of provincial labor officials from 64 provinces. If this is the view that represents the Ministry of Interior, then we think it is a most unacceptable view, because it is a view that looks at the movement of workers in a malicious way.

And it is a view that advocates the suppression of laborers, as though it were indeed the duty of the provincial labor officials to put down the labor movements, without considering the fundamental facts of whether the laborers are treated justly.

There have been many employers and many business operators who have not complied with the labor law. But when the laborers, whose livelihood depends on their own labor, began to make demands, the authorities often jumped to the conclusion that it was a movement to bring about trouble; it was a communist movement; or it was a provocation by a third party, and then the authorities would always seek a way to suppress the workers. The workers then remained in a status in which they could never hold their heads up.

We would like the deputy undersecretary of interior and those who share his view to take a glance at the figures which the director general of the Labor Department revealed during the same seminar, and they would see that as high as 60 percent of the workers are not being paid the minimum wage.

Likewise, instead of looking for ways to secure a minimum wage for the 60 percent of the workers, the director general of the Labor Department, too, said that provincial labor officials often took action against the employers. The director general thought it would be difficult to make charges against the employers because at present the workers were in bad shape already. If the employers were to be dealt with strictly, the workers would have a lot of troubles.

We are of the opinion that such a view will always advocate the suppression of the workers and open up an opportunity for the employers to oppress the workers more and more every day.

## THAILAND

### LABOR DEPARTMENT CONSIDERS CONTROLS ON ACTIVISM

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 28 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] At 8:30 am, the Office of Labor Management in Asia and the Pacific jointly with the Labor Department opened a seminar for labor officials from 64 provinces. It is being held in the Taptim Room, Indra Regent Hotel, from 27-30 December.

Mr Saneh Wattanaathon, deputy undersecretary of the Interior Ministry said labor is closely related to national security. This is because the number of workers is increasing; and labor organizations are more solid. When labor disputes occur, they cannot be resolved immediately, and this can lead to violence. This, he said, is not going to have a positive effect on the administration of the government. This is the reason that, in foreign countries, there have been labor attaches accredited to embassies to help with labor disputes.

Mr Saneh said the problems in labor relations have always been claimed to be the reason for labor's demand that there must be revolutionary change in labor relations. This is because the workers claim that they are not treated with justice. It is the function of the Ministry of Interior to solve these problems. Therefore, Mr Saneh said, the provincial labor officials are asked to do the following: Prevent any assembly of workers to voice their demands or any formation of an interest group, especially, workers groups planning to travel to Bangkok to present their demands; provincial labor officials must closely follow the movement of workers; if there is a protest demonstration, the provincial labor officials must stop them from taking further organizational activities; the provincial labor officials can do so by coordinating with a variety of groups of people and by providing the provincial governor with information about such a labor movement.

Further, Mr Saneh said, the provincial labor officials must explain the labor relations problems to the people in their provinces, since each year there is a great number of people who travel from their provinces to Bangkok and to the countries in the Middle-East.

Mr Wichit Saengthong, director general of the Labor Department, rebuked the provincial labor officials for the fact that the Department had previously asked them to collect data on unemployment in each province and turn them in to the Department, but no such information had been turned in. This, Mr Wichit said, shows that the provincial labor officials are not working to their full capacity.

He stressed that figures on unemployment are easy to get. And as the elections draw near, it is even easier to collect information on those who are unemployed. One way, he said, is to find out how many eligible voters there are on that working day on which elections are held.

Mr Wichit Saengthong said a good labor official must also be a manager, and he must know the figures of unemployment. The job of the Department of Labor is simply to identify the problem as a signal to the government that now there is unemployment. The Department cannot create jobs.

Mr Wichit Saengthong also disclosed to the seminar that there have been private agencies that have conducted studies on employees who are not being paid the minimum wage. The studies revealed that 60 percent of the employees are not getting the minimum wage. He said he asked around among the labor officials attending the seminar and found that it is true that 60 percent of the employees are not being paid a minimum wage. He said the labor officials often took action against the employers. From his point of view, he said, this would be difficult. This is because many employees are not all that secure in their jobs. If the labor officials are too strict with the employers they would only stir up more troubles for the employees.

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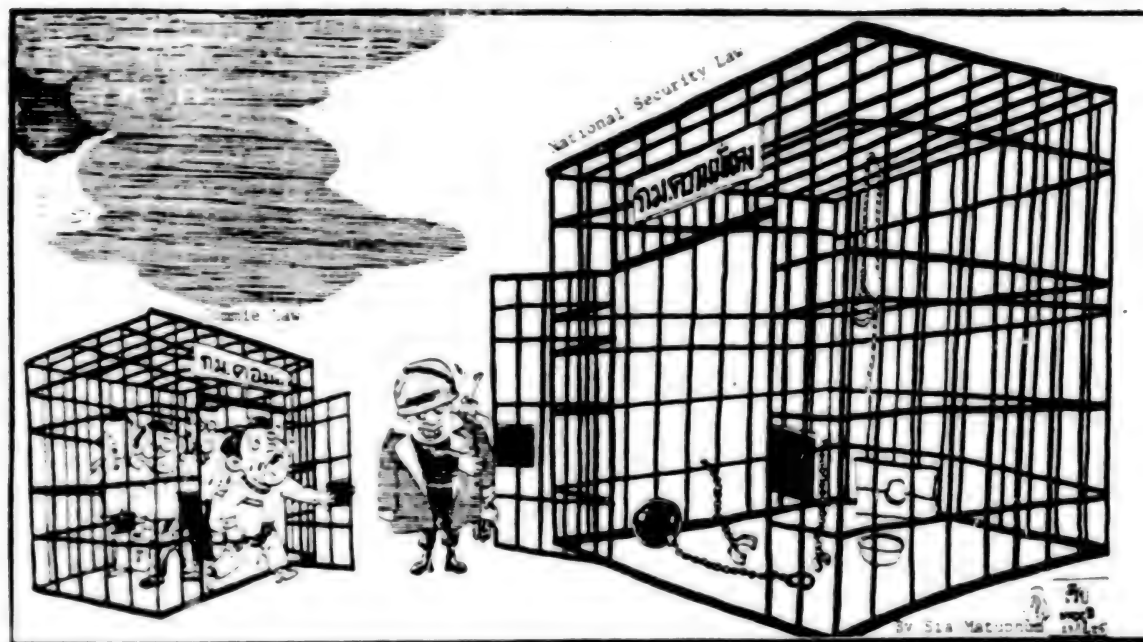
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THAILAND

CARTOON LAMPOONS CHANGES IN ANTI-COMMUNIST LAW

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 24 Dec 82 p 4

[Text]



CSO: 4207/70

# EXPERTS CITE PROBLEMS IN RUBBER INDUSTRY

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 13 Jan 83 p 6

[Article by the Technology Division of the Administrative Office of the Farmers' Bank: "Phara Rubber: Three Problems that Must Be Cleared Up"]

[Text] Research on rubber by the technology division of the Thai Farmers' Bank shows that in the past ten years Thailand has been successful in expanding the production of natural rubber.

That is, production has increased by an average of 4.8 percent, enabling Thailand to increase natural rubber exports at the highest rate in the world, an average of 5.5 percent per year (as compared with Malaysia and Indonesia, whose exports have increased by only 2.7 and 1.6 percent respectively). This has been a result of increased area of cultivation and increased productivity per rai. The increased productivity per rai is partly due to the government's past policies of planting new strains of rubber instead of old strains since 1961 and improving rubber research and development since 1965.

However, although Thailand has been successful in increasing production and exports of natural rubber, Thailand still has important problems to solve.

1. A large portion of the rubber trees that are now cultivated, about 80 percent, are still old native strains of rubber of low productivity, still producing nation-wide at the low rate of only an average 49 kilograms per rai annually. 90 percent of rubber fields are small-scale fields of less than 15 rai. The quality of 80 percent of rubber produced is low, grade three or lower. And the farmers do not make enough to live on by rubber cultivation alone. Therefore we must try to increase the income of the farmers by speeding up the planting of new strains of rubber to replace the native strains in order to increase productivity per rai as well as improve the quality of the rubber and the efficiency of the system for marketing rubber in the nation.

2. Most natural rubber is made into smoked rubber sheets before it is exported from Thailand. It is a tedious and difficult method in setting the quality grade of rubber and making it for transport, and inconvenient to the customer because of the time it takes to inspect the quality and various properties before use. Therefore, the government must encourage production of rubber bars, which are preferred by factories of rubber products in many of our customer nations.

3. Marketing research has found that the rubber marketing system in the nation is still lacking in efficiency, passing through several levels of merchants, so that most farmers sell their rubber at a lower price than they should receive. The government must step in and help by improving communication so that downtown merchants can compete in the purchase of rubber from farmers as well as by improving the cooperation of rubber farmers in selling.

At the export level it was found that the majority of rubber exported, 54.2 percent, is in the hands of two large export companies. This is because the farmer's product in the form of raw sheet rubber, liquid rubber, or scrap rubber cannot be exported right away, but must be converted to smoked rubber sheets, rubber crepe, rubber bars, or rubber syrup first. The exporter must fund the construction of their own factories for converting rubber, which requires a lot of funds. Therefore this is an obstacle to competition by new exporters.

In addition, the big exporters have an advantage in negotiating lower shipping costs and have the confidence of foreign buyers, according to marketing reports. The big export companies depend on this advantage to expand their branches gradually into all important rubber cultivation sites. A large monopoly at the export level adversely affects the distribution of income as the large exporters are able to set a lower purchase price, which in the end adversely affects the farmers. Big export companies related to foreign rubber merchants have greater opportunities to avoid export duties. There are two avenues for decreasing the role of the large exporters.

A. Increase cooperation of independent rubber factories that are not in the hands of the big exporters in setting up their own marketing companies, with shares in proportion to productivity, and allow this company to handle contacts with domestic and foreign customers and negotiate lower shipping costs and assist with market reports for its shareholders.

B. Expand the role of the organization of rubber farmers into marketing by purchasing rubber from small farmers to make into bars and handling distribution to domestic and foreign customers rather than only manufacturing rubber from areas cultivated by the organization of rubber farmers itself. This role is similar to that of the Malaysian Rubber Development Corporation (MRDC), which has been successful in decreasing the role of big exporters in Malaysia.

#### The Future of the Rubber Market

It is expected that the future market for natural rubber will be good because the rate of world consumption from the present to 1990 will increase at an average rate of 6.4 percent per year, while the rate of increased production of natural rubber for the same period will average 4.1 percent per year.

As it is pointed out that the price of natural rubber will probably increase in spite of the International natural rubber organization can increase the role of a greater number of people in the natural rubber trade.



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### 'KINGPIN' OF SMUGGLING RING ARRESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Ha Nam and Thuy Tien: "Kingpin of Metals Smuggling Ring Arrested"]

[Text] Ngo Thi D. nearly 50 years old, was a resident of Phu Khanh Province. Her wrists and arms were loaded down with expensive jewelry-- Rado watch, diamonds, gold rings, etc. She used to receive numerous visitors, some of whom often came by night, carrying rare metals to sell to her. Each year, prior to Tet, she would not forget to present her "first-class" visitors with an expensive suit. Versed in the art of buying off cadres and state personnel with bribes, Ngo Thi D did not move around, but was able to lead a rather extensive network of henchmen vying with state purchasers to buy up metals anywhere in the province, and even in Nghia Binh and on the Central Highlands...at prices higher than the ones set by the state. She was ready to buy good aluminum. A number of people, driven by lust, went in droves onto former military bases, fishing for aluminum and copper. Some brazenly stole electric and telephone wires, and even new copper and aluminum in state warehouses to sell to D.

Le Van L. her husband, was registered as a permanent resident in Ninh Hoa, but stayed home very rarely. He was busy, instead, establishing new trade contacts. The couple managed to obtain a license for purchase and sale of discarded materials from the people's committee of Ninh Hoa District (Phu Khanh Province), and to induce a number of backward cadres of a unit in another province to take them under their wings. With the complicity of a number of personnel at Hoa Huynh railroad station, L. used the station as a depot, with special caches for smuggled goods. Whenever he wanted transportation facilities, through the clandestine network L. contacted other accomplices, including a number of personnel of the railroad district, asking that railroad cars be sent to Phu Khanh to "carry merchandise in accordance with contracts."

Thus, Ngo Thi D. and her husband spent 100,000 dong on a shipment of 4 cars full of metals. This deal alone, minus overhead and bribe money, netted them 130,000 dong. Later, they planned 3 shipments of metals

on 9 railroad cars--a deal that could earn them nearly 1 million dong. Prior to the shipping date, D. invited her henchmen and corrupt officials to an "intimate meal." However, the chief smuggler's activities could not escape the people's scrutiny. It was they who helped public security and tax officials catch redhanded the entire contrabandists at the Nha Trang railroad station. D. and accomplices are being punished severely in accordance with the law.

9213

CSU: 4209/242

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ILLEGAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, TAX EVASION DETECTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] In conjunction with the public security forces, the financial sector in Nghe Tinh Province has managed the market, exercised control, detected and severely dealt with 23,520 cases of speculation, smuggling and merchandise counterfeiting and has retrieved nearly 5 million dong for the state. In inspecting 12,075 registered business households, the sector has found out that their business turnovers were nearly doubled the declared ones and has consequently adjusted their tax rates and increased the amount of tax collected for the state benefit by tens of thousands of dong.

Over the past year, the tax sector in Tien Giang Province has uncovered 5,000 cases of illegal business, collected 17 million dong of back taxes, dealt with more than 4,000 cases of violation of business registration regulations, detected many cases of use of phony documents to violate socialist property and retrieved millions of dong for the state.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### SMUGGLERS IN PHU KHANH ARRESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 83 p 3

[Article: "Final Delivery of Merchandise"]

[Text] In a large room on the ground floor of a 3-story building, the portly 38-year-old tailor shop owner was seated, his back leaning against a sofa, sipping coffee and smoking foreign-made cigarettes, presumably waiting for someone.

Before noon, a man wearing dark glasses and carrying a traveling bag, drove a two-wheel Honda at high speed from the suburbs into the city. He passed in front of the tailor shop and kept going straight. When he was certain that all was clear, he drove back and stopped in front of the tailor shop. He bent forward to chain his motorcycle and looked around carefully before entering the shop.

"Please tell me whether Mr T-One is in?" he asked.

"I'm T-One."

"Mr B. still that I could ask you to examine the goods inside this traveling bag."

T-One intentionally raised his voice for other people to hear, "Please go into the adjoining room for measurement."

In the adjoining room, the traveling bag was opened. It contained, not fabric, but only export goods under exclusive state management.

A moment after the visitor wearing dark glasses left, the people informed the public security post of what had just taken place in the tailor shop.

One beautiful morning, T-One and T-Two rode a still new motorcycle in the direction of the Vinh City suburbs. A couple of hours later, T-One finished sorting a box of export goods at the home of B., in Van Gia town. He put a few kilos of these goods into the luggage bag, then sat behind T-Two who piloted the motorcycle, acting as a scout for B., moving close behind with a large shipment of goods. The trio safely went past three checkpoints and

reached the Xom Bong bridge. T-One heaved a sigh of relief, lit a cigarette and grinned, "As I told you, hush money can clear all posts!" However, after a few puffs on his cigarette, he was startled to see two young Honda riders picking up speed and closing in on B. from behind. He shouted to T-Two.

"Hurry up! On the double! The jig is up!"

"How about B.?"

"Drop him. Save our bacon first."

B.'s motorcycle was forced to pull close to the curb and proceed back to the checkpoint. T-One and T-Two fled to Nha Trang. T-One ran by foot to his store with a view to spiriting away illegal goods concealed there. But public security agents already waited for him in his home.

In the past few years, with the help of a number of trusted henchmen, T-One has organized a rather extensive network in the districts of Phu Khanh Province and also outside the province, vying with official purchasers to buy agricultural and forestry products intended for export and subject to state management, such as cajuput and amomum xanthioides.... While delivering goods, he would go by plane as a tourist, carrying them in two small, light traveling bags. Each trip, minus expenses, earned him an average profit from 4,000 to 6,000 dong. He delivered goods to customers in X. city every month. His career as a smuggler has landed him in prison.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### EMBEZZLERS IN STATE-OPERATED STORE CONVICTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Feb 83 p 4

[Article: "Punishing Embezzlers at a State-Operated Commercial Store"]

[Text] A number of persons in charge of the Dien Dai handicraft product store (in Huong Phu, Binh Tri Thien) were found guilty of stealing part of the goods intended for distribution to cadres and local consumers and selling them to private merchants for a profit. Plotting with team and counter chiefs, they assigned accomplices to cleverly and discreetly win all personnel over to their side. Two salespeople were asked by the store manager to keep tabs on market prices, with focus on commodities susceptible to bring good returns. To find ways to sell goods, a number of personnel went up to Hue to contact private merchants. When goods were in abundant supply, all 20 store cadres and personnel were allowed to buy. To speed up the illegal movement of goods, the gang often sold them on credit to personnel, who would resell them in the market for a profit before paying for them.

Sometimes, the warehouse chief allotted goods beforehand to personnel, who then would come in to pick them up. When goods were in scarce supply, they were sold only to cronies. The gang has split the profit on the sale of over 2,000 meters of fabric, 400 T-shirts, woolen and synthetic-fiber sweaters, nearly 1,000 towels, 3,000 packs of cigarettes and 2,000 packs of tea.

The store manager and 19 cadres and personnel have also pocketed very large amounts of money.

They have been arrested and brought to trial. The Binh Tri Thien people's court has sentenced La Quang Duong, store manager, to 3 years and 6 months in jail; Pham Thi Tuat, sales chief, to 2 years and 6 months in jail; and Ho Thi Sonong, chief accountant, to 2 years in jail. The 17 remaining accomplices have received appropriate administrative disciplinary measures.

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SD: 4209/25

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### RECENT AID TO VIETNAM REVIEWED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Dec 82 p 4

[Article: "Aid to Vietnam"]

[Text] On 13 December the British Committee for Medical and Scientific Aid to Vietnam sent to the aid reception committee 550 sterlings in aid to the children of Ky Anh District, Nghe Tinh. This is the result of the "art exhibit for the benefit of Vietnamese children" which the Committee organized in October.

The Committee has also decided to send to Vietnam at the beginning of next year another shipment consisting of raw materials to produce antibiotics worth 10,000 pounds sterling.

During 1982 the Committee has given in aid to Vietnam more than 56,000 pounds sterling.

On 13 December Mr Huynh Tri Chanh, President of the General Association of Vietnamese in Japan, Mrs Nguyen Ngoc Trinh, Vice President, Mr Le Quang Son, Secretary General, and Mr Phan Huu Phuc, Officer in charge of Culture and Press, went to our embassy in Japan to give 10,000 meters of clothing material asking that our embassy send it back to Vietnam to help the compatriots in Nghe Tinh to overcome the difficulties created by hurricane number 7.

According to a news report from Brussels, Belgium, on 16 December the European Common Market (EEC) has decided to give 300,000 dollars in emergency aid to the people of Nghe Tinh so that they can overcome the consequences of hurricane number 7 which recently hit the area.

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### AMBASSADOR NGUYEN HUU NGO COMMENTS ON SE ASIA

FL031541 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Interview with Nguyen Huu Ngo, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] to Cuba, by unidentified newsman--date not given--recorded in Vietnamese with consecutive Spanish translation]

[Text] [Question] Comrade ambassador, we would like to know Vietnam's opinion of the current situation in the area prior to the summit.

[Answer] The basic problem today, both for mankind in general and for the Asian peoples, is safeguarding peace. However, peace in this region is seriously threatened by U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces in Beijing's governing circles. Consistent with the nonaligned movement's principles and objectives, Vietnam fully supports the efforts aimed at making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, condemns the United States for its intensification as a military superpower and for storing nuclear arms on the Island of Diego Garcia, threatening the peace and independence of the countries in the region. We support and solidarize with the Afghan people in their struggle for national defense and the gains of the April revolution.

We support the DPRK in its struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and the total withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. Vietnam reasserts its absolute support for the cause of defense and reconstruction of the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the revolutionary government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

[Question] Which are the principal political, economic and military maneuvers being carried out by the reactionary forces in the region to foster tension in these moments preceding the summit?

[Answer] Despite the defeat they have suffered and in maneuvers of sabotage against the Indochinese revolution, the reactionary forces in Chinese governing circles have not yet given up the intention of dominating Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and implementing their policy of expansionism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia. China is practicing a type of war against Vietnam which involves multifaceted sabotage aimed at weakening and isolating it. In collusion with the United States, China is trying to impose an economic blockade

against Vietnam to exert pressure aimed at impeding the warming of economic relations between diverse countries and international organizations and Vietnam.

In the military field, Beijing maintains a concentration of a large number of troops along the border with Vietnam. These troops have shelled Vietnamese territory in more than 400 instances last year. They have conducted infiltrations and violations of Vietnam's air space and maritime jurisdiction. Beijing, with Thailand's complicity, has supplied 'unceasingly arms and financial resources so that the remaining Pol Pot's gangs can provoke an unstable situation in the border between Thailand and Kampuchea.'

In collusion with the United States, China has engendered the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to harbour Pol Pot's genocidal followers and use them as a tool of destabilization and sabotage against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. Beijing, in addition, has incited the countries in Asia to confront the Indochinese countries and, in that manner, has undermined the tendency to dialogue between these two groups of countries.

CSO: 4548/3

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### 'VNA' CITES WORLD SUPPORT FOR INDOCHINA SUMMIT

OW252025 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 25 Feb 83

["World Support for Indochinese Countries"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 25 Feb (VNA)--"The summit conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam marks a new development of the special solidarity and all-round co-operation between them," said Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli while receiving Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean diplomats in Havana on 22 February.

He reiterated the Cuban people's constant and unreserved support for and fraternal militant solidarity with the Indochinese people's revolution.

At a reception of Vietnamese and Kampuchean diplomats in Budapest on 24 February, Hungarian Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Vencel Hazi said that the Hungarian party, government and people fully back the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries and welcome their foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation and their initiatives to strengthen their special relationship and solidarity.

He further said that the Vietnam-Kampuchea statement on the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea indicates increasing stability in Kampuchea and its continual growth. The statement is also proof of the three Indochinese countries' goodwill and of their efforts for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and therefore, it will be widely supported in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, he added.

"The new initiatives put forward by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at their summit conference are not only of great significance for peace in Southeast Asia, but also an active contribution to the struggle of the world people for peace," said Dietmar Ahrens, vice chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin. He condemned Beijing's expansionist and hegemonist policy for jeopardizing the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The Soviet newspaper IZVESTIA in a commentary on 24 February said that the decision on annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea shows the goodwill of the Indochinese peoples, that the Vientiane Summit Conference was an important event in the development of the political situation in Southeast Asia. The paper also stressed that the decisions of the summit were of paramount importance for the consolidation of peace and stability in the region.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV LEADERS GREET 'SARHAWI' LEADERS

06261941 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 26 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Feb (VNA)--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a joint message of greetings to President Mohamed Abd al-Aziz and Premier Mohamed Lamine Ahmed on the 7th National Day of the Sarhawi Arab Democratic Republic.

The message says:

"Over the past years, under the leadership of the Polisario Front and the government of the Sarhawi Arab Democratic Republic, the Sarhawi people have surmounted many difficulties and trials to obtain achievements in all fields, thus constantly increasing their country's international prestige. We are very glad at these successes and are firmly convinced that the Sarhawi people, by promoting their glorious revolutionary tradition, will certainly gain further successes in the struggle for their sacred right to self-determination and national independence.

"May the militant solidarity and friendship between our two countries constantly consolidate and develop!"

On the same occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent a message of greetings to his Sarhawi counterpart Brahim Hakim.

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### SRV DELEGATE ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL PEACE FORUM

OW281534 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Feb (VNA)--Delegates of many countries and peace organizations at the recent World Peace Council-sponsored International Forum for Peace in Southeast Asia strongly demanded an end to Beijing's and its Western allies' interference in the affairs of Indochina and elsewhere in Asia.

Chounnamaly Singkapo, president of the Lao Committee for the Defense of Peace, said "The so-called coalition government of the reactionary Khmers who have not an inch of land is only the corpse of the genocidal regime manipulated by the Beijing hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and their acolytes.

"We think that it is incumbent on all of us to foil all dishonest and perfidious attempts of the enemy and to return to the People's Republic of Kampuchea its legitimate seat within the Non-Aligned Movement."

Do Xuan Oanh, vice president of the Vietnam Peace Committee, stressed that the tension which has prevailed for more than forty years now in Southeast Asia stems from the policy of aggression and intervention of the colonialists and imperialists and at present from Beijing's policy of expansion and hegemony. He welcomed the development of the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity and recalled the position of the Indochinese countries to establish good relations with the neighbouring countries. He also recalled that the objective of the recent summit conference of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane is to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship, and reaffirmed the determination of the three countries to strengthen their traditional solidarity and their special friendship. Otorbayev Kair, president of the Peace Committee of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, strongly condemned international reaction for trying to maintain tension in Southeast Asia, first of all, Indochina. He declared the Soviet Union's support for all the proposals made by the three Indochinese countries for the settlement of all contentious questions through negotiations.

Clementine Serra Robleda, delegate of Cuba, declared his solidarity with the Indochinese peoples, especially the Kampuchean people who are struggling for peace and national independence. He said he is convinced that this international forum would be a major contribution to peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Mrs Francoise Vandermersh, representing the French delegation, affirmed that the revived Kampuchea is determined to take its destiny into its own hands and to consolidate the peace already achieved and to extend it to the farthest border of the country in the interest of peace throughout this region of the globe.

She stressed that Southeast Asia which has suffered painful colonial and neo-colonial wars now aspire for peace. "We are here to support peace and to build it. First, the essential is to fight to put an end to the scandal which is the presence of the Khmer Rouge regime at the United Nations. We hold that fighting at the frontier of Thailand would die out quickly if all the nations deny the Khmer Rouge the seat which they are occupying illegally."

The Ethiopian delegate, Johannes Gebre Selassie, called on the countries in ASEAN to positively respond to the proposals of the Indochinese countries in order to build peace, friendship and cooperation. He called on peace-loving peoples the world over to continue to give aid and assistance to the Kampuchean people in building their country devastated by the enemy. On behalf of the combatants for peace he demanded Beijing and its Western allies to respond positively to these proposals.

CSO: 4200/387

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### FOREIGN PRESS HAILS INDOCHINESE SUMMIT'S SUCCESS

OW281744 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Feb (VNA)--Under the title "Signals of Peace from Vientiane" the Hungarian daily NEPSZABADSAG (PEOPLE'S FREEDOM) of the central committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party in a commentary on 26 February welcomed the Vietnam-Kampuchea statement on the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea. The statement indicated the three Indochinese countries' untiring efforts for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the article said. It highly appreciated the goodwill of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in renewing their proposals for the normalization of their relations with China and other neighbouring countries, as well as in proposing the normalization of their relations with the United States on the principles of co-existence in peace.

The Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO in an article entitled "Consolidating the Fraternal Relations" said that the expansionist and hegemonistic policy of the Beijing ruling circles and the present situation in Southeast Asia require that the three Indochinese peoples unite and cooperate more closely."

The PRAVDA published in Bratislava said that the world people have once more seen the peace policy of the three Indochinese peoples and their sincere desire to build a new life in peace, establish friendly relations with their neighbours, and cooperate with all countries in the world.

The Mongolian press, radio and television have also warmly welcomed the statement of the recent Vientiane Summit Conference, saying that it is of paramount importance for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

"Mongolia highly appreciates the further development and expansion of the special relations between Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam aimed at consolidating socialism in Asia. The Mongolian people fully support the constructive initiatives put forth by Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam at their summit conference," the Mongolian newspaper UNEN stressed.

CSO: 4200/387



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NGUYEN HUU THO ATTENDS CSSR EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW040839 Hanoi VNA in English 0805 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Mar (VNA)--Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl gave a reception here today in honour of the delegation of the Federal National Assembly of Czechoslovakia headed by Chairman Alois Indra on a friendship visit to Vietnam.

His guests included Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly and vice president of the Council of State; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee, vice president and general secretary of the Council of States; Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly and general secretary of the Democratic Party; Nguyen Xien, vice chairman of the National Assembly and general secretary of the Socialist Party; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the VCP Central Committee; and many other senior officials.

Ambassador Bohuslav Handl and Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho proposed toasts to the fraternal relations and militant solidarity between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, to greater achievements of the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence, and to the success of the visit of the delegation.

CSO: 4200/387

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SCIENTISTS DELEGATION VISITS FRG CP HEADQUARTERS

OWO40807 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT 4 Mar 83

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Mar (VNA)--A leading member of the German Communist Party has pledged solidarity with the communist party, government and people of Vietnam in healing the war wounds, in building and defending the country.

Speaking to a three-member team of Vietnamese scientists at the headquarters of the German Communist Party in Bonn, Hermann Gautier, vice chairman of the party, thanked them for having further enlightened the public in the FRG about the horrible consequences of U.S. chemical warfare in Vietnam. He added that the talks of the Vietnamese scientists as well as the exhibition currently held in Bremen would alert opinion to the danger of the continued production and stockpiling of chemical weapons undertaken by U.S. imperialism and international reaction and stimulate the common struggle against the arms race for peace.

After seeing the exhibition, Minister Schmidt, a leading official of the protestant church in Bremen commented: "We should take Vietnam as a model and an example of the struggle for peace, and listen to the experiences of the Vietnamese people who have been subjected to a genocidal war."

The three Vietnamese scientists have given talks in a dozen cities on the long-term effects of U.S. chemical warfare on human beings and environment. These include Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfurt, Dusseldorf, Cologne and Bonn.

CSO: 4200/387

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

UN WHEAT GIFT--On the morning of 20 January, the UN World Food Program issued a press communique on its decision to give food as an urgent aid to Vietnam and five African countries (including Chad, Mauritania, Mozambique, Sudan and Uganda) which have sustained heavy losses due to natural calamities. The value of the food given to Vietnam and the five African countries amounts to \$12.1 million. This aid includes 5,364 tons of wheat flour valued at \$1,719,000 to be given to the people in Nghe Tinh Province which suffered serious damage caused by storm No 7 in October 1982. [VNA] [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jan 83 p 4] 9332

GDR ARMY DAY FETE--Hanoi, 1 Mar (VNA)--Lieutenant-Colonel Helmut Woithe, military attache to the GDR Embassy, gave a reception here this afternoon on the 27th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army. Among his Vietnamese guests were Deputy Defense Minister Lieutenant-General Vu Xuan Chiem, and Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau. GDR Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau was present at the reception. Toasts were proposed to the great achievements of the GDR and Vietnamese peoples and armies, and to their militant solidarity and cooperation. A meeting has been held at the Institute of Military Technology with the presence of the GDR military attache in honour of the anniversary. [Text] [OW011838 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 1 Mar 83]

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYING AGREEMENT SIGNED--Hanoi, 25 Feb (VNA)--The governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Hungary today signed an agreement on cooperation in stepping up geological survey on the Vietnamese territory. Signatories were Tran Duc Luong, general director of the Vietnamese General Department of Geology, and Hungarian Ambassador to Vietnam Jozsef Varga. [Text] [OW251915 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 25 Feb 83]

CSO: 4200/387

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### NEW DISTRICT BOUNDARIES DRAWN IN KIEN GIANG, LONG AN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jan 83 p 4

[Text] VNA--The Council of Ministers has just issued a decision to create Kien Hai District in Kien Giang Province and to draw the boundaries of a number of districts, villages and cities subordinate [or adjacent] to Long An Province.

Kien Hai District is composed of six villages named Nam Du, Ba Lua, Hoa Doc, Hon Nghe, Hon Tre and Lai Son and the district seat is located in Hon Nghe. Kien Hai District borders on Ha Tien District and the Kampuchean province of Kampot to the north, on Rach Gia City to the east, on Phu Quoc District to the west and on the eastern sea to the south.

In Long An Province, Ben Thu District is divided into two districts named Ben Luc and Thu Thua. Ben Luc District comprises the following villages: Tan Bau, Thanh Phu, My Yen, Phuoc Loi, Long Hiep, An Thanh, Binh Duc, Thanh Loi, Nhut Chanh and Luong Hoa together with Ben Luc Town and the district seat is located in Ben Luc Town. Ben Luc District borders on Can Giuoc [and] Ho Chi Minh City to the east, on Thu Thua District to the west, on Vam Co District to the south and on Duc Hoa District to the north.

Thu Thua District comprises the villages of Tan Thanh, Nhi Thanh, My Lac Thanh, Binh Phong Thanh, Long Ngai Thuan and My An Phu as well as Thu Thua Town and the district seat is located in Thu Thua Town. Thu Thua District borders on Ben Luc and Vam Co Districts to the east, on Duc Hue and Tan Thanh Districts to the west, on Tan An City to the south and on Duc Hue District to the north.

Seven villages subordinate to the above-mentioned two districts are divided into 14 villages as follows:

Long Hoa Village (Ben Luc District) is divided into two villages named Luong Hoa and Luong Binh. Thanh Loi Village (Ben Luc District) is divided into two villages named Thanh Loi and Thanh Hoa. Binh Duc Village (Ben Luc District) is divided into two villages named Binh Duc and Thanh Duc.

Long Ngai Thuan Village (Thu Thua District) is divided into two villages named Long Thuan and Long Thanh. My An Phu Village (Thu Thua District) is divided into two villages named My An and My Phu. My Lac Thanh Village (Thu Thua District) is divided into two villages named My Lac and My Thanh. Binh Phong Thanh Village is divided into two villages named Binh Thanh and Binh An.

9332

CSO: 4209/232

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### EDITORIAL STRESSES POTENTIAL OF HANOI COMMERCIAL SECTOR

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Jan 83 p 1

[ Editorial: " It Can Serve Better" ]

[Text] In the last few years, the state-operated commercial force and marketing cooperatives were ceaselessly strengthened in terms of both the material base and work force serving them. Additional corporations were established. Business activities were expanded and extended farther. The new group of store employees in most cases attended professional courses and schools. However, in recent years the role of the state-operated commerce did not stand out, with the shares of wholesale and retail markets declining. The services sectors shrank. A number of marketing cooperatives, mostly at the subward level, lost their business direction as they were pursuing just profits, which did not benefit the political and economic life of the people. In the meantime, more and more people went into business; speculation and smuggling which flourished further disrupted the market.

Why did that situation prevail? There were many objective reasons arising first from the country's common difficulties, which affected the rate of production and sources of goods on the part of the state-operated commerce. The fact that the managerial mechanism in general was no longer suitable for the new situation in some ways and many policies failed to be materialized did limit the operating capacity of the state-operated and collective commerce. But on the other hand, we must say that the state-operated and collective commercial force failed to determine and uphold its role and important position in the socialist construction and in the struggle between the two roads, nor did it continue to promote the socialist transformation among private business people and seize the market to effectively serve the increasing needs of production and everyday life. In the common difficult situation, not only did the state-operated and collective commerce fail to develop its strengths and great potential toward the market but it also allowed negative aspects to appear in some of its components, which prevented its activities from being concentrated and going in the right direction, limited the results of business and services

and reduced the confidence of customers. Some degraded cadres and civil servants also colluded with the bad elements to secretly supply them with goods in order to share their profits and assisted business people in disrupting the market. Since the people who had lost their virtues were not dealt with in an appropriate manner, it was impossible to mobilize people in the movement to fight the negative aspects, to build and strengthen the progressive models, nor to heighten the spirit of devotion among cadres and store employees.

Nobody denies the objective difficulties as encountered in the circulation and distribution sectors. But even in this situation good production installations and workers have appeared. And the capital city's commercial sector still clings to the tradition of effectively serving the people on holidays, during the Tet celebration or in the special emulation periods. This proves that it does not lack any potential capabilities. If it succeeds in determining its important role and position, always has correct views, organizes properly and upholds its sense of responsibility toward the state and people, it will take good professional measures, maintain outstanding management, fight the negative aspects and effectively satisfy the needs of the political and economic life of the people.

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CSO: 4209/251



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### DOCUMENT PROMULGATED TO HELP IMPLEMENT BANKING REGULATIONS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Le Ba Thao, Director of Hanoi Bank: "Hanoi Bank Struggles to Raise Its Responsibility of Serving Production and Strengthening Monetary Control"]

[Text] On the basis of mastering the new decisions of the Council of Ministers, after having consulted the opinions of various economic organizations and requested the opinion of the Central State Bank, the Hanoi City People's Committee and Hanoi Bank have promulgated a guiding document to help the district banks implement a number of necessary regulations in the economic relations between the banks and the state-run economic organizations.

Following are the most essential [sic] contents of the document:

I. To take care of payments involved in the sale and purchase of goods and building materials:

1/ To ascertain that the account owner is the person empowered to and totally responsible in front of the law about the use of the payment deposit account and of the special purpose deposit account belonging to the unit in exact accordance with the content and nature of each kind of account and of each kind of capital sources as stipulated by the state.

Each time that it clears the payments, the bank does not interfere in the rights and responsibilities of the enterprise director. Should incorrect implementations of policies be discovered, the head of the bank sends a letter to inform the enterprise director of such discoveries while at the same time he reports the matter to higher management organs.

2/ While stressing the principle that two units with accounts in the bank must do their payments in the form of transfer of funds and not in cash, we also raise such special cases as, for instance, the selling side may resolutely call for partial payment in cash, which condition would seriously impair production if the purchasing side does not comply; in this case, the purchasing side may discuss the matter with the head of the bank in order to withdraw cash to make the required payments. The bank will then inform the bank of the selling side so that the latter can take care of this violation of policy and so that it may apply discriminatory treatment to its client as regards credit, monetary transactions and payments for the selling side.

3/ Basing ourselves on the general regulations of the state, we give concrete guidance as to the strict sanctioning of cases of violations of discipline when it comes to payments, applicable also to the bank in case of delays and errors in payment. The bank must of itself transfer the fine money into the account of the jeopardized unit.

## II. Cash Management and Control of Expenditures From the Salary Fund

1/ The various enterprises are responsible for turning all cash receipts into the bank in accordance with the state stipulations. On the other hand, the bank has the responsibility of guaranteeing the quick collection of checks and the timely turning of cash to the enterprises, in accordance with plans which have been agreed upon. When withdrawing cash from deposit accounts, the treasurer of the enterprise turns over the check to the bank teller then receives a number that gives the order in which he is going to get the cash; besides that, he does not have to deal with any other office in the bank. In special instances when the bank does not have enough cash on hand to give out, the head of the bank must write at once a rain-check note (which cannot be more than two days at the maximum). On the appointed day, the enterprise that comes to withdraw the money must be taken care of first in priority over others.

2/ The enterprise director is the person directly responsible in front of the law as regards the amount, content and nature of the cash expenditures of the cadres and personnel under him. Each time that cash is expended, the bank will not request that the enterprises show various documents such as the purchase bills, the pro forma forms, tax papers, etc.

Enterprises in charge of collection and purchases will be advanced a certain amount of cash by the banks. This would serve as the collection and purchase fund, that would guarantee that the enterprises always have enough cash to pay for deliveries right after they are received. Periodically, the enterprises would go to the bank to take care of the account and to receive more cash to supplement the collection and purchase fund.

3/ To create favorable conditions for the enterprises, the bank may so stipulate that the enterprises have cash receipts and expenditures on a regular basis and be allowed to retain part of the cash receipts for spending purposes. The enterprises and the bank will sign agreements to the effect that the totality or a proportion of the cash may be disposed of in accordance with preset objectives. Should the enterprises violate the agreement, the bank can cancel the predetermined expenditures agreement.

4/ The district banks have the responsibility of controlling and paying out the salaries for the enterprises in accordance with the production plans--the salaries of the plan year being reviewed by the main organs in charge and information on these salaries would be passed from the city bank down to the district ones. In case the district banks have not been informed by the city bank, the district ones can temporarily advance the salaries of the first quarter in accordance with the recommendation of the enterprise director. If the enterprise fulfills 100 percent of its production and business plan, it will be entitled to spending 100 percent of the salary fund. Should it fulfill more or less of the plan level, then it can spend more or less on salaries in proportion to the level of plan fulfillment in accordance with coefficients of readjustment stipulated by the state.

Should the enterprise suggest that it be allowed to overspend its monthly salary fund as compared to the level of plan fulfillment, the bank can use the unspent money left over from the previous month or lend in accordance with preset rates applicable to the salary fund of the following month (belonging to the same quarter) for payment purposes.

Should the enterprise propose to spend more than the monthly salary fund as compared to the level of planned production and business, the enterprise must write up an explanation in which it clearly sets out the ways and means of overcoming the situation and send it to the district bank in order to get an answer.

If the enterprise has received or requests that it receive salaries above and beyond the level of planned production and business fulfillment, the district bank should report the matter to the city bank so that it can review the case and take care of the situation.

### III. Liquid Capital Loans

The credit relations of the enterprises with the banks occupy the most important position in the stipulations. In this section we raise twelve points to be solved in the following directions:

1/ The banks actively enlarge the credit relations so as to help the enterprises with timely investment capital so that they can fulfill their production and business plans, strictly implement the economic and financial management policies, and correctly fulfill their duty to turn over products to the state.

In guaranteeing that all investment capital lead to high economic effectiveness, the banks increase their control through the money they handle before and after the loans.

2/ Each time that they receive a request for capital loans, the banks should urgently study the request so as to come up with a loan in the same day, thus creating the conditions for the enterprises to rapidly purchase materials and goods. The credit cadres at the banks take an active role in guiding the enterprises really carefully so that the latter can go through all the procedures at once. If some research and investigation is called for, then at the latest, after three working days, the banks should have an answer for the enterprises.

3/ In the process of production and doing business, many enterprises have had to search on their own to get enough materials and raw materials for guaranteeing the implementation of the state plan. Many difficulties have thus developed which the enterprises themselves are unable to solve by themselves. Generally speaking, there are the following situations:

-- There is the need for buying on the free market some categories of materials (albeit at small amounts) which the state has the monopoly of management.

-- The selling side marshalls all sorts of pretexts to require payment at exorbitant prices (decision 146--HDBT).

-- Various kinds of merchandise need to be bought in order to trade with the collective and individualist economic sectors for raw agricultural and forestry products used in the production of the enterprises.

In all the above cases, the enterprises' failure to buy the raw materials would seriously affect production. The enterprise director should weigh every factor in discussing the matter with the head of the local bank so as to guide the use of the bank power in accordance with the solving capabilities of each echelon, thus creating the conditions for the enterprise to find a solution to its legitimate requirements.

#### IV. Improvement of Procedures and Working Style

In order to take care of things rapidly and rationally, to save labor and paper work, we have set forth a series of improvements in our working style and in the paper procedures. For instance:

##### 1/ With regard to planning and reporting on plan fulfillment:

The time period for making up a plan and readjusting the plan for cash credit has been restipulated in a more rational manner. In special cases, the enterprise may have a legitimate requirement for cash on an emergency basis, the enterprise director may meet directly with the head of the bank so as to go through supplementary procedure for complementing the plan; he will be receiving cash at once during the same day.

Generally speaking, the bank bases itself on the production and business plan and on the credit plan for finding a solution to the question of credit. However, in the case of sudden requirements, should it judge that the loan would be economically productive, the bank would actively help the enterprise take care of the supplementary procedures in order to complement rapidly the plans so as to examine the question of giving out a loan.

##### 2/ Paperwork procedures:

-- To reduce between 20 and 40 percent of the number of norms, columns and items in many kinds of plan forms, monetary reports and credit reports that the enterprises are asked to send to the bank.

-- To extend the validity of a check from 5 to 10 days.

-- To simplify many procedures such as: when it asks for printing paper the enterprise no longer has to write a document requesting it, it only sends a power of attorney to make payments to the bank; when an enterprise changes its seal or signatures, the bank will not ask the enterprise to get the authentication of higher echelons.

Together with the promulgation of the above document, we have launched also in the entire bank sector of the city the movement for solving for good each business, for successfully carrying out one chunk of business at a time, in which the fine service given to the enterprises constitutes one of the main objectives. This has extremely concrete points as follows:

-- Not to owe customers cash (postponing or delaying the spending of cash).

-- At the latest one must make the first cash payment at 8:45 a.m.

— Each cash payment should not take more than 30 minute to take care of. In the case of customers who bring money to the bank during the day, the bank must guarantee that it receive them until the very last deposit.

We have also come up with concrete measures to guide and control the district banks in the strict implementation of the above questions.

The Hanoi City Bank earnestly requests the close cooperation of various sectors and hopes that the various enterprises actively implement in the correct manner the decision number 172/HDBT of 9 October 1982 of the Council of Ministers.

1751

CSO: 4209/223

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### MORE EFFORT URGED IN FOOD DISTRIBUTION SECTOR

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by T.R. Th.: "On the Question of Food Distribution More Effort Must Be Exerted"]

[Text] Food service to Hanoi is an extremely complex business. It is complex first because the sources of commodities are closely linked to seasonal changes with fish and meat sometimes abounding and at other times scarce; next there is the question of limited transportation means; and finally, it is because the main commodities are fresh produce which can dramatically change in quality when we do not have a lot of means of preservation.

From the above objective realities, all the activities of the trade sector in general and of the Food Corporation, in particular, meant to receive and collect enough commodities and to guarantee that there be goods reaching the buyers in time and in accordance with the preset criteria have all been considered to be no little effort.

From the point of view of distribution also, the food sector has also made definite efforts. In carrying out the advocated policy of the main ministry in charge and implementing the resolutions of the city People's Council and People's Committee, the sector has increased its work in getting commodities to serve the workers and government personnel in the various organs and enterprises.

In 1981, in the whole city there are 207 enterprises and organs which are served by the food stores that actually deliver food to them. Up to the end of last November, in 4 precincts there are already 228 enterprises and organs and in 12 districts, another 108 enterprises and organs that are being served in the above manner.

At the present time, practically all the retail units of the Food Corporation are going that direction.

By now, according to the data provided by the Standard of Living Committee of the Hanoi Trade Union Syndicate, the food stores of Hanoi have directly supplied provisions to 171,184 ration cadres belonging to cadres, workers and government personnel, plus another 231,167 dependents.

Nonetheless, according to the consumers opinion, both the opinion of those who belong to the categories being served at the place of work and those who belong out-



side that categories, the delivery of food to the enterprises and organs still has points that are not satisfactory and need rectification.

Although the general policy is said to be that all organs and enterprises are to be treated alike after they have been categorized into heavy or light labor, large or small enterprises or organs, at least as far as the delivery of food is concerned, a number of stores still add the criterion of whether such organs or enterprises have "anything in exchange" so as to readjust the supply level, at least as far as quality is concerned. This means that when there is first quality fish or first quality fish sauce only a number of enterprises get to be remembered.

A number of standard of living cadres in a mechanical enterprise complain: "In our unit it is rare that we get to buy good quality food." The comrade saying this does not mention any name but it is known that many enterprises producing consumer goods always get the chance to buy early and to get good food.

We have asked an inspection cadre of the sector about the situation and here is the answer: "That is not precluded, in fact it might even be said to be the prevalent situation."

Direct delivery to the enterprises is a good and desirable thing but coupled with it there must be management of the implementers of the policy themselves. This, however, has not been done thoroughly. There is still the situation of goods being lost on the way and in return, people have endeavored to have artificial accountings, that is they still get confirmation from the standard of living cadres of the various enterprises to the effect that they have "received in full." Not so long ago, a case involving the mixing of faucet water with fish sauce was discovered on the spot at the selling station of an organ and the perpetrator of that bad deed was the trading person in charge.

At the various stores there is wetfield fish at the present time but because of many reasons, it tends to come late. In the case of fish that arrives late, the various stores have two ways of handling it: either to sell it on the free market at prices equivalent to the market prices or to bring them into the organs to sell them at ration prices.

Public opinion has it that the second method is usually taken advantage of. The selling side collects the ration coupons and the buying side (the persons given that responsibility by the enterprise or organ) also produces the coupons. The coupons and money are very well balanced but the question that needs to be examined is whether the coupons really belong to the cadres and personnel in the organ who are entitled to buy the goods. There are not a few cases when the speculators, working through the buying agent who has been bought, smuggle in coupons so as to get the fish. This explains why at the present time these "affairists" are willing to buy coupons which have already been torn out in spite of the fact that these are supposed to be invalid according to orders emanating from the ministry. This also explains why some stores "do not have time to have good fish to sell at supply prices when already outside people have good food store fish to sell in the free market."

Recently, the City People's Council passed a resolution dealing with the question of improving distribution in which there are the requirements of justice and convenience.



How many times the professional standard office or the work competition committee of the Food Corporation has provided guidance as to service with convenience? The various stores tell one another to play up the slogans such as "not to let commodities supply be interrupted," "not to let customers go home empty-handed," and "whatever the corporation has, the stores also have; whatever the store has, the counters also have," and so on. But what is the real situation? One reader just sent to us a letter of complaint as follows: at 9 a.m. on 5 December, because he had a day off the author of the letter took his ration coupons to go and get some monosodium glutamate at the main counter in the Hang Da food store. At the present time the store has plenty of the commodity but the counter that sells it for coupons does not have it; on the other hand, the counter next to it, which also belongs to the store, had plenty of monosodium glutamate to sell at the free market price (without coupons)!

It is our understanding that, under the guidance of the main office in charge, the Food Corporation is carrying out a new improvement phase dealing with distribution in accordance with the new resolution of the City People's Council.

Let us say bravo to the efforts made by the food sector and let us hope at the same time, this time the shortcomings and deviations in the distribution system concerning such requirements as quantity, quality, fairness, rationality, democracy and convenience, etc. all get overcome soon.

1751

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### GOOD, BAD MERCHANDISE EXHIBITED IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Trung: "Ho Chi Minh City Exhibits Good and Bad Merchandise"]

[Text] On the occasion of a conference on product quality control, Ho Chi Minh City held an exhibition of good and bad merchandise. On display were high-quality products, as well as merchandise whose quality was so inferior that their manufacturers have ended up in court, or prison. A banner slogan attracted everyone's attention, "Ensuring product quality is an issue involving the morality, conscience and patriotism of producers under the socialist regime, and is a life-or-death problem for the city's small industry and handicraft sector."

Also on display were merchandise which have received gold, silver and copper medals at a Hanoi exhibition on economic and technological achievements. Here, soldering irons and a soldering iron machine of the Cong Thanh installation (Precinct 1), and wooden toy ships of the Duc Minh installation (Tan Binh District) have received a gold medal. Soldering irons have been sold out as soon as they have been shipped from the factory. On 5 November 1982, the state Standard Measures Department issued a certificate for a mixed soldering iron machine. A hair clipper produced by Ly Thuong Kiet Cooperative (Tan Binh District) has received a silver medal. This cooperative also produces goods for export, such as barber scissors and multiblade pocket knives. Cooper medalists included 135-1980 tires for tourist vehicles, produced by the Dong Tam production team (Precinct 5); ceiling fans with blades measuring 1.4 meters of the Ngoc Giao installation; and the MX 600 milling machine of the Gia Dinh Mechanical Cooperative (Binh Thanh District). This machine is driven by a 12-HP motor produced by the Tran Hung Dao Machine Works (Hanoi), capable of milling 600 kgs of paddy per hour. The whole machine measures only 2.9 meters in length, 1.3 meters in width and 1.4 meters in height. Other products being considered for recognition medals are bicycle couplings for export of the Saigon 2 Mechanical Cooperative (Precinct 11); fabric scissors of the Nguyen Dinh installation (Binh Thanh District); various syrups of the Rung Huong installation (Precinct 1); electric welders of the Ba Quang installation (Precinct 10); electronic musical instruments of the Tien Dat installation (Precinct 3); desk and standing fans of the Nhat Quang Electric Motor Cooperative (Tan Binh District)...as well as

other new products with moderately high and relatively consistent quality--135-380 car tires of the Tan Binh production team (Tan Binh District); Friendship electric irons of the Duong Van Ba installation (Precinct 8); table lights of the Quyet Tien Cooperative (Precinct 5); various neon lights, maritime lights; train whistles and emergency vehicle sirens of the Ngoc Giao installation; standing fans of the Dong Loi production team; electric pumps for high rises of the Gia Dinh Cooperative; and veterinarian syringes of the Buu An installation.

This partial listing of merchandises amply attests to the skills of municipal handicraft laborers, and to the fact that we do not lack capabilities of producing high-quality goods.

Nevertheless, in an honest effort at self-criticism, the city has displayed a wide range of products to convey the message that the quality of much merchandise is alarmingly low, especially that produced by the small industry and handicraft sector. Counterfeit and low-quality products proliferate, causing damage to the people. A baby talcum powder nicely packed in a plastic bottle with the label, "Johnson Baby Powder," or "Baby Powder," merely contained warfarin, a rat poison. A few months after it hit the market, that powder killed 186 babies, damaged many others' health, and caused noxious long-term consequences. A product reserved for the elderly--Polygonum Multiflorum Elixir Against Arthritis--shows a ruddy, hale and jubilant patriarch brandishing a cane. In fact, the elixir contains a large volume of toxic furfural, enough to threaten the life of even robust and healthy youths. The most frequently counterfeited and illegally produced merchandise in the city is liquor. Of 11 liquor samples sampled in 1982, 53.2 percent showed low quality, due to unsafe levels of noxious ingredients. Some liquors have a level of ester 10 times higher, or of anhydride 30 times higher than legally permitted, especially a very high degree of furfural, a poisonous substance which must not be used.

Notwithstanding attractive brand names--Saigon, Bach Tuyet, Ngoc Lan, Kim Dong, etc.,--dental pastes consist of too much alkali and artificial flavoring, apt to cause scabies on human mouths and gums. The "laundry detergent No 1" which shows a fist with its thumb pointing upward--symbol to remind that it is the No 1 product--contains instead fallacious information even on its production origins. Laundry, face and bath soaps all contain small amounts of fatty acids and large amounts of impurities and alkaline substances, easily causing skin burns and wearing out clothes. There also were samples of multicolored fabric produced by a number of contract weaving installations from yarn stolen from the state, or obtained through "substitution." The "substitution" trick works as follows: According to regulations, a square centimeter of fabric must contain 26 threads of No 20 yarn, but in fact, it contains 26 threads of No 14 yarn; in weaving fabric for safe work clothes No 10 yarn is substituted for No 20 yarn; or No 20 yarn is substituted for No 32 yarn; or in weaving fine

nylon fabric horizontal nylon yarn is replaced by cotton yarn....All these tricks have lowered fabric quality. Exhibition viewers were scandalized at the sight of bicycle frames made with sheet irons from old barrels and Conex boxes, as well as of imitations of imports made with substandard materials, loosely bound together, not in keeping with designs, and from blemished matrices. Tires on display boast Vietnamese (Lien Cuong), Japanese (Inoue), French (Michelin) brand names, and those produced by Tan Chau even carry an imprinted line, "High Quality-Good Use." In fact, just a few months after they are delivered to general merchandise stores, these tires will run and fuse into a mass. The technical-Artistic Subinstitute of the Municipal Federation of Cooperatives said, "In the first months of 1982, throughout the city some 170,000 vehicle tires produced, both legally and illegally, by small industry and handicraft installations, have seriously deteriorated, becoming mushy and agglutinated, causing noticeable harm to the state and consumers, and indeed to the producers. The city has taken urgent measures to overcome flaws, ameliorate production management, raise producer responsibility, and resolutely fight negative phenomena in order to continually improve product quality.

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## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI'S AGRICULTURAL NORMS, MEASURES SET FOR 1983

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Jan 83 pp 3, 4

[ Article: " 1983: Concentrating on Building Intensive-Cultivation High-Yield-ing Zones, Vigorously Applying Technical Progresses to Production" ]

[ Text ]     Editor's note: As 1983 began, we came to see Dinh Van Lu, director of the Agricultural Service. He let us know that on the basis of the victories and results of production in 1982, a number of principal norms and measures for 1983 would be taken as follows:

In 1982, although the agricultural sector encountered many difficulties, such as the supply of technical materials remaining limited and far from uniform, prices fluctuating and some policies being far from positive and truly helpful for production, thanks to the leadership of the Municipal VCP Committee and People's Committee, the active support of the sectors concerned, both central and local, and the struggling spirit of cadres, party members and cooperative members, it scored very encouraging achievements.

The volume of grain production reached the highest level since 1975 with 385,973 tons, an increase of 58,000 tons, or 17.8 percent, as compared with 1981. The average rice crop yield of both seasons was 58.5 quintals/hectare, an increase of 7.9 quintals/hectare over 1981. The yields as obtained by some districts were as follows: Dan Phuong 82 quintals/hectare; Phuc Tho and Hoai Duc, over 70; Gia Lam, Thanh Tri, Tu Liem and Thach That, 61-64; Dong Anh and Son Tay City, 54-58; and Ba Vi, Me Linh and Soc Son, about 40. Many typical examples of high yield appeared in different localities. Minh Khai Cooperative (Hoai Duc) obtained a yield of 10.2 tons/hectare for the entire year; 7 cooperatives, less than 10 tons; 61 cooperatives, 7 tons. (In 1981, 12 cooperatives obtained a yield of 7 tons.)

Beside rice, the production of other crops was also increased. For instance, corn production increased by 896 tons, sweet potato 819 tons, soybeans 1,551

tons, etc. Consequently, the per capita grain production among the farm population of this year was 288 kilograms/year, an increase over last year and as compared with the 5-year (1976-1980) average an increase of 39 kilograms. And it was an increase of 42 kilograms over 1981. The grain purchased for the state reached 63,000-67,000 tons (fixed obligation was 40,000 tons), which was the highest volume of grain put into storehouses in a year so far.

The vegetables yield was nearly 124 quintals/hectare, an increase of 8.82 quintals/hectare. All other industrial crops like peanut and beans showed increases in cultivated areas, yield and production. Increases were also registered in the number of sows and slaughter hogs and their weight at the time of leaving the pen. The number of cattle increased by 10,042 heads, including 1,266 water buffaloes and 8,776 cows; the area of fish-raising ponds increased by 4.4 percent over 1981.

The reason behind the above results was the fact that the districts and cooperatives were seriously implementing Directive 100 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat and Directive 16 of the Municipal VCP Standing Committee on signing product contracts. The agricultural productive labor movement in rural Hanoi showed obvious changes. The size of cooperatives was relatively rational; the number of good cooperatives in 1982 accounted for 40 percent, and the percentage of poor cooperatives dropped from 22 to 14 percent.

The technical intensive-cultivation measures applicable to various crops were taken uniformly. On the basis of ensuring good water conservancy work, the coordination among the three sectors -- agriculture, water conservancy and electric power -- was improved. The agricultural sector alone was able to supply the technical materials in time and in larger quantities as compared with the previous year as it improved the mode of serving production. The Seeds Corporation provided production with more than 1,000 tons of rice seeds and still was able to have a reserve of 309 tons, as well as to supply nearly 86 tons of vegetable seeds.

The group of 4 grades of rice varieties was perfected and for the first time showed its effects. The latter were most obvious in these districts: Phuc Tho, Dan Phuong....

[ Translator's note: An omission in the original text is found here, as the latter continues from page 3 to page 4. ]

... cooperatives, to strongly praise the production installations that have adopted new working methods, raised crop yields and economic effectiveness and improved the living conditions of farmers.



To provide cooperative directors with advanced training in management, to strengthen any cooperatives being weak and poor in many ways and to reduce the number of such cooperatives to about 20-25 percent of all cooperatives.

b. To vigorously apply technical progresses to production. To associate with research institutes and central organs for support to districts. Recently assistance in the form of seeds, fertilizers, plant protection network and breeding hogs-raising technique has been extended to Dan Phuong District by the Institute of Grain Crops and Foods, Institute of Agricultural Chemistry and Pedology, Plant Protection Institute and Institute of Animal Husbandry. The College of Agriculture has sent technical cadres to Gia Lam, Thach That and Ba Vi Districts. Hoai Duc District is getting assistance from the Department of Crop Growing. The Institute of Agricultural Science provides Soc Son and Thanh Tri Districts with rice seeds of the varieties that are resistant to drought and flood. Right now we already remind the Seeds Corporation in charge of providing the means of production in agriculture of getting good seeds of all kinds, reserve seeds and fertilizers ready in order to supply them in time to the rice-, vegetables- and industrial crops-growing zones. On the other hand, to promote joint emulation and closer coordination with the Electric Power Service and Water Conservancy Service so as to allow the latter to effectively serve production.

c. As to animal husbandry, we try to restore the collectively-raised herd of hogs, to strengthen the Animal Breeding Corporation and to consolidate the breeding network and the herd of sows. To raise breeding hogs in conformity with the conditions and potential capabilities of different zones; to coordinate with the organs concerned in providing favorable conditions for the Soc Son collective and family-operated animal-raising farms. The high-yielding leaf-hoppers-resistant rice varieties are widely used, in an area of over 8,000 hectares, with good results. Attention is paid to plant protection, with a network being consolidated and extending from the municipality and districts to the cooperatives. The Agricultural Materials Corporation has supplied 5,000 sprays of all kinds, an increase of nearly 3,000. Nearly 300 tons of insecticide of various kinds, a much larger quantity as compared with the previous year, was made ready. The average quantities of nitrate fertilizer applied to every hectare were 180-200 kilograms in the fifth-month and spring season and 150-180 kilograms in the tenth-month season, an increase of 30-50 kilograms as compared with the previous seasons. Further developing the 1982 achievements, the rural districts as a whole in 1983 strive to grow rice in the entire area of 120,400 hectares and to obtain a yield of 6 tons/hectare from the 2-crop fields and a total production of 350,000 tons. To grow 30,100 hectares of subsidiary food crops for an output of 50,000 tons; to produce vegetables of various kinds in 16,000 hectares, to obtain a yield of 130 quintals/hectare and to supply 85,000 tons to the state. To raise 420,000 hogs in all 3 sectors, with the cooperatives and their members supplying 8,000 tons of



meat to the state and the state farms supplying 1,200 tons of meat and producing 10 million eggs and 300 tons of chicken meat.

To raise fish in 5,000 hectares, to have a yield of 1.5 tons/hectare and a total production of 7,500 tons and to sell to the state 2,500 tons.

To attain the above-mentioned goals, we have been carrying out the following measures:

a. To hold a conference to review managerial work among the cooperative members having good breeding hogs, to go deeply into "intensive cultivation" to quickly increase the weight of slaughter hogs and to put aside the full share of grain for hog raising. The municipality as a whole has decided to put aside 12 percent of the total grain production for hog raising in the sector of cooperatives and cooperative members. The central government has approved for Hanoi 20,000 tons of grain for state-operated raising of hogs and fowls. As to fish production, we have been consolidating the Ho Tay Fish Corporation, fully using waste water, consolidating organization and management, extending the fish-raising area in Thanh Tri District to get 3,000 tons of fish per year and improving the low ricefields in order to grow 1 rice crop and to raise fish in 1 season per year or to grow 1 crop of vegetables and to raise fish in 1 season per year. To encourage the state-operated fish-raising installations like Dong Mo-Ngai Son and Suoi Hai to plant grass, to grow leguminous plants and to raise cows and ducks in order to contribute to raising productivity, fish production, etc.

5598

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## AGRICULTURE

### GUIDELINES FOR INCREASED SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROP PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 20 Nov 82 p 4

[Article: "Accelerating the Production of Winter and Winter-Spring Subsidiary Food Crops"]

[Text] The 1981-1982 winter-spring production season was a major success: output exceeded the 1980-1981 winter-spring output by 2.6 percent. However, deserving of attention is the fact that the amount of area under the cultivation of subsidiary food crops throughout the country fell short of the plan by 82,000 hectares; among the subsidiary food crops, western potato production declined by 27,200 hectares, corn production declined by 10,000 hectares; sweet potato production declined by 40,300 hectares; galingale production declined by 4,000 hectares and so forth. Only the planting of cassava exceeded the plan quota (by 3,600 hectares). In paddy equivalent, subsidiary food crop output declined by 176,000 tons.

The decrease in the yield and the amount of area under the cultivation of subsidiary food crops caused the total output of grain during the 1981-1982 winter-spring season to fall 4.4 percent short of the plan despite an increase in production of 190,000 tons compared to the previous season.

This year's winter and winter-spring subsidiary food crops account for nearly 70 percent of the amount of area under the cultivation of these crops and 70 to 80 percent of subsidiary food crop output for the entire year. Only by accelerating the production of these crops is it possible to meet the plan norms on grain production (during this winter-spring season, subsidiary food crop production has been increased by 350,000 tons, in paddy equivalent, compared to last season).

In guiding production, attention must be given to correcting the causes of the decline in subsidiary food crop output. In the recent past, many provinces and districts have not incorporated subsidiary food crops within the diet or livestock feed and have not adopted policies that provide incentive for the processing and distribution of subsidiary food crops, consequently, these crops have become backlogged. In addition, subsidiary food crops are not being produced under product contracts as rice is; we have not done a good job of investing in the intensive cultivation of subsidiary food crops or building

plants to process these crops and reasonable prices have not been established, consequently, producers are not eager to raise subsidiary food crops.

In the immediate future, the localities must cultivate the subsidiary food crops that have been planted and take urgent steps to plant all the winter western potatoes, vegetables and beans required under the plan. An effort must be made to plant winter-spring subsidiary food crops early so that the plants can take advantage of the high temperature of the soil and the relatively adequate moisture in the soil at the end of the rainy season, develop well from the very outset, be able to withstand cold weather well, grow strongly when spring weather arrives and be harvested early, thereby insuring that the next crops are planted on schedule.

As regards winter-spring subsidiary food crops, attention must be given to applying enough fertilizer to last for the entire season; side dressing should only be applied a few times in coordination with cultivation. Winter-spring sweet potatoes must be placed close to one another in sufficiently large furrows, must be promptly cultivated and must not be touched when wet. Corn must be weeded when young and soil must be promptly hoed up around the stalks. Generally speaking, if winter-spring subsidiary food crops are provided with irrigation to combat drought a few times and if pests are closely observed and controlled from the time that the crops are young, they will produce high yields.

In the guidance of production, appropriate attention must be given to providing chemical fertilizer, draft power, sources of irrigation water and so forth for subsidiary food crop production. We must implement subsidiary food crop product contracts well and revise the allocation of crops for the entire year within an area in order to practice multi-cropping, increase the amount of area under cultivation and raise the yields and output of crops, including subsidiary food crops. Places that are planting subsidiary food crops for the first time or are encountering difficulties in subsidiary food crop production must adopt favorable policies that provide incentive for persons to plant subsidiary food crops; costs must be apportioned over the next season when, as a result of subsidiary food crops being grown previously, the cost involved in preparing the soil is reduced, less fertilizer is used and so forth.

The provinces and districts must adopt plans that balance subsidiary food crop production and must help production installations store and pre-process subsidiary food crops on the spot, process them into suitable meals, incorporate them within the diet and so forth. At places where many subsidiary food crops are raised, plans must be adopted for expanding the consumer market and accelerating the circulation and distribution of these crops.

Fully aware of the importance of subsidiary food crops and the causes for the decline in production, we must be determined to accelerate subsidiary food crop production during the 1982 winter season and the 1981-1982 [as published] winter-spring season, thereby helping to firmly resolve the grain and food problem of the entire country and improve the living conditions of the people.

7809

CSO: 4209/188

## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL CALLS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SHORT-TERM INDUSTRIAL CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Develop Short-Term Industrial Crops"]

[Text] The cultivation of short-term industrial crops plays an important role in that not only does it contribute to solving the food and clothing problem, to supplying raw material to domestic industry and to increasing the source of export goods but that it also attracts many laborers and employs them to create a great wealth for society.

In recent years, the production of short-term industrial crops has made some progress. In 1982, the nationwide area planted with these crops was about 400,000 hectares. Many of them such as sugarcane, peanuts, tobacco and mulberry have shown an increase in area, productivity and output. Soybeans have occupied a frontrank position and their production has become a widespread and fast developing movement. The area planted with kenaf has not fulfilled the plan norm but, owing to intensive cultivation, has yielded 250 kgs more per hectare on the average as compared with the previous year. For the first time, the Mekong River delta provinces have been able to produce saplings without having to wait for those to be sent in from North Vietnam, which would prove costly and would make people miss the scheduled planting season.

However, the rate of development of short-term industrial crops has not met the consumption and exportation demands. The productivity of many types of crops is not yet high. The inadequate development of processing installations has limited the expansion of the areas planted with such crops as sugarcane and tobacco. An irrationality in the situation is the fact that some localities possess a source of raw materials but not processing installations while others are endowed with high-capacity factories but cannot find enough raw materials on the spot. Since the purchasing policy is not yet truly rational, the benefit enjoyed by installations and laborers has not had the effect of stimulating production. On the other hand, producers have been affected by the free market prices and have, therefore, turned to the cultivation of agricultural products which brings in a higher profit; as a result, the crop cultivation pattern has been upset or rice crops have been allowed to encroach on the industrial crop area. The zonation of areas cultivated with industrial food crops

has not been specific; nor has due attention been paid to intensive cultivation and soil improvement and transformation measures. The apparatus designed to manage short-term industrial crops is still burdened with excessive bureaucracy from the production to the purchasing and processing stages.

In the next 3 years, many industrial factories will need a large volume of raw materials from short-term industrial crops. Though not yet having a large amount of heavy industry products for export, we have great possibilities of stepping up the cultivation of short-term industrial crops for export. Our country is in an advantageous position with regard to the cultivation of industrial crops because they can be grown all the year round, because each season is suitable for the cultivation of a number of crops and because no matter whether the soil is fertile or not, it can be cultivated with certain appropriate crops such as tobacco, legumes, peanuts, sugarcane, kenaf, rush, castor-oil plants, abasin [chaaur], camellia, [seedless] peach [dqaof loonj hootj], coconut palms, "tao" [taor], rubber trees, coffee, tea, plants which contains essential oils, and medicinal and seasoning plants including garlic and red pepper. To make an outstanding progress in exportation, there must be an outstanding step forward in the cultivation of industrial crops. This is a very realistic possibility within the reach of all localities.

In 1983, the entire country will try to grow short-term industrial crops on 556,000 hectares--an increase of about 20 percent over the previous year--including 150,000 hectares of soybeans, 145,000 hectares of peanuts, 196,000 hectares of legumes and more than 13,000 hectares of cotton. The kenaf and mulberry areas will be larger than in the previous year. Short-term industrial crops will be grown on 30,000 hectares just in the current winter-spring season.

To achieve the above-mentioned plan norms, the entire country must expand the production of short-term industrial crops to all the three sectors--state-operated, collective and individual household--and all organs, schools and army units must be encouraged to fully use all types of land and to apply all farming methods to grow industrial crops. Concentrated and specialized cultivation regions must organize various forms of joint business and cooperation among various provinces, between the industrial and agricultural sector and between the central and local level in order to develop industrial crops and perform intensive cultivation uniformly with the objective of achieving high productivity. Through a sound organization and a correct policy to be implemented from the production to the processing and consumption stages and by solving satisfactorily the grain problem for the industrial crop growers, we will be able to further develop the cultivation of these crops.

In our country, there are many kinds of bounteous short-term industrial crops which can be sown and grown by applying numerous measures such as multicropping and mixed planting on different types of soil. The cultivation of short-term industrial crops does not require great investments

and if we choose nearby areas where their cultivation seems to be easy and certainly successful and if we start cultivating them on these areas first, we will be able to grow them rapidly and intensively at a low cost and they will yield products in plenty and of a high economic value. Nevertheless, it is essential to make appropriate investments in the processing stage to heighten the quality and export value of these products and also to limit the exportation of the raw agricultural ones.

Every installation and locality must try to fulfill and even surpass the plan norms for the sowing and cultivation of short-term industrial crops and, for the time being, they must carry out the winter-spring agricultural tasks satisfactorily and cultivate the planned area completely on schedule.

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CSO: 4209/232



## AGRICULTURE

### HAU GIANG FARMERS EXCEED DELIVERY PLAN OF PADDY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Feb 83 p 2

[Article: "In the 1st Month of the Grain Year, Hau Giang State Granary Receives 74,000 Tons of 10th-Month Paddy"]

[Text] Winding up the 1982 grain year, Hau Giang Province has delivered 260,000 tons of paddy to the state granary, exceeding the delivery plan. The norms for 1982 are even higher, up 100,000 tons from last year. Overwhelming difficulties were expected, but the delivery plan and ways to carry it out were carefully prepared. An atmosphere of enthusiastic emulation to fulfill the grain obligation to the state now prevails in the Hau Giang countryside. Six salt-water districts in the province have harvested most of the 10th-month rice crop. Paddy is being transported without interruption by boats and trucks to collection centers, purchasing stations and state granaries.

Last November, the peasants delivered 30,000 tons of grain from high-yield areas to the state. In 1 month, from 25 November to 25 December, Hau Giang delivered an additional 52,000 tons. If the entire 1st month of the new grain-production year is included, the whole province has delivered to the state granary 74,000 tons of 10th-month paddy, a nearly 3-fold increase over the corresponding period of the last grain-production year. This figure includes 22,000 tons of paddy sold to the state according to contracts and to other terms, with proceeds of the sales deposited in the state bank saving fund.

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## AGRICULTURE

### PROGRESS SINCE 1977 IN FISHING, MARINE PRODUCTS REVIEWED

Hanoi NAHN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] In 1982, the marine products sector continued to overfulfill the state plan norms. Many new factors and progressive models emerged from the people's and state-operated fishing sectors. The Con Dao state-operated fishing enterprise continued to hold the leading banner among all such enterprises across the country. From 1977 to date, this unit has continued to overfulfill the state plan and to surpass each year's state plan norm to a larger extent than in the previous one. In 1982, it caught 22,500 tons of shrimp and fish, exceeding the yearly plan norm by 2.5 percent and tripling the 1979 output. Labor productivity achieved nearly 40 tons of shrimp and fish per year and the output value increased threefold in comparison with the previous year. The enterprise has developed manual methods of catching shrimp and fish, expanded production (processing installations and ship and boat repairs) and developed coastal trades to promote fishing. Every laborer has had a job and a high income. Throughout the country many state-operated fishing enterprises such as those in Quang Nam-Da Nang, Phu Khanh, Nghe Tinh and Dong Nai have progressed and won a fairly good success.

The local marine products sector has also made substantial progress. Minh Hai has overfulfilled the plan by producing 78,300 tons of shrimp and fish showing an excess of 34.5 percent over the yearly plan norm and an increase of 7,000 tons over the 1981 output. The volume of products purchased [for the state] has come up to 24,000 tons which is double the plan norm. Minh Hai is a province which yields a large amount of shrimp for export. Half the total number of households in Nam Can District have volunteered to sell shrimp to the state for export. Minh Hai has applied many versatile and creative measures to stimulate shrimp production and to create conditions to gather and purchase marine products for export. Using the foreign currency obtained by exporting marine products, Minh Hai has made an important contribution to the investments in a number of socio-economic sectors in the province. This year Minh Hai has been trying to attain 30 percent of the export value of the whole country's marine products.

Simultaneously with the shrimp and fish catch organized in the coastal provinces, many localities have obtained noteworthy results in the field of marine life culture. The marine products sector in Hai Hung Province

has well organized fish breeding among state-operated installations and cooperatives. The movement to build Uncle Ho's Fish Ponds has been expanded in depth. The output of fish bred in Uncle Ho's Fish Ponds is between 4 and 6 tons per hectare versus an average of 2 to 3 tons in ordinary ponds. Throughout the province, there are 364 cooperatives (representing 90.7 percent of the total number of fish breeding cooperatives) which have applied the system of fish breeding contract with cooperative members' households. As a result of this contracting method, the productivity of the fish bred has increased by 0.5 to 0.6 ton per hectare. In 1982, the fish output rose to 6,100 tons (101 percent of the plan norm)--surpassing 1981 by 600 tons. All state-operated installations in the province fulfilled the state plan.

Throughout the building and reformatory process, the marine products sector in Nghia Binh Province has maintained its productive capacity and developed many high-yielding trades (such as the method of using lead-weight encircling nets with a yield of two "vang" [presumably a certain measure unit employed by local fishermen] in 1976 rising to 240 "vang" in 1982); this province has won success in the artificial reproduction of lobsters and has expanded their breeding for export purposes. Almost all fishermen have participated in production in collective organizations.

The provinces of Dac Lac, Dong Nai, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Phu Khanh and Binh Tri Thien are localities which have skillfully yielded marine products over the past year. Beside fairly good localities and state-operated installations, the Marine Products Export Corporation, the Ha Long Machine Works and the Tien Thanh Marine Products Cooperative (in Quang Ha, Quang Ninh) are the marine products sector's units which have done business rather satisfactorily.

9332

CSO: 4209/232

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by The Nghia: "Hoang Lien Son: New Consumer Goods and New Methods"]

[Text] Beside general use merchandises such as tables, chairs, living room suites, wardrobes, beds, glass bottles, rattan and bamboo articles and farm implements, this year Hoang Lien Son will produce pottery and chinaware for [domestic] consumption and also finely made window shades for export on orders placed by three countries: Poland, Hungary and Rumania. In 1982, the small industry and handicrafts sector in the province over-fulfilled the plan norm and achieved a gross output value of 21 million dong. The two cities of Yen Bai and Lao Cai surpassed the plan norm by 10 to 12 percent. After gradually overcoming difficulties, Hoang Lien Son has taken the initiative to move forward not only in agriculture and forestry but also in the field of handicrafts. Applying some new state policies, the province has paid attention to developing its potentials and its strong position in terms of labor and of forest, agricultural and mineral resources to step up the production of staple commodities in order to meet the needs of the people's life.

The greatest difficulty confronting the small industry and handicrafts sector in Hoang Lien Son was the shortage of grain to be supplied to cooperative members according to the volume of products delivered to the state. Because of the difficulties with material supplies and the interrupted delivery of products, the supply of grain encountered greater difficulties. In such a situation, a number of installations ran the risk of dissolution and there remained only five members in each of some cooperatives. Dissolution would mean the cancellation of the sector's plan and the loss of job for hundreds of laborers with the subsequent influence on the life of thousands of their dependents. It was then necessary to find a way out. First, production was reorganized and installations which formerly produced only one kind of goods now started manufacturing many which were in great demand. Blacksmith cooperatives temporarily stopped producing door frames, cooking tripods and table legs and began to concentrate on repairing and manufacturing farm implements including plows, harrows, knives and hoes and, at the same time, borrowed land and employed part of their work force to grow subsidiary food crops to obtain additional grain. Food processing installations expanded the

sauce and soya cake production line, collected capital shares to buy breeding hogs and fully used [food processing] dregs to raise them. Installations formerly engaged in the preliminary processing of raw materials produced by forests now received short-term capital loans, made investments in additional equipment, had their workers undergo special training and signed contracts for the exploitation of raw materials from areas authorized by the forestry sector in order to manufacture completely finished products. As for those installations which formerly produced building materials, they called on professionally skillful teachers from the delta to instruct cooperative members to make pottery and chinaware in Yen Bai and Lao Cai Cities and many other districts.

Formerly, Cooperative 19-5 in Yen Bai City produced semifinished products, mainly [bamboo] sticks used to make window shades. Early in 1982, using a short-term loan of 600,000 dong granted by the bank, this installation invested in 31 looms designed to weave shades for export and simultaneously provided on-the-spot training for weavers, color mixers and dyers and implemented the system of product contract according to economic and technical standards even with regard to the material supply section. Therefore, last year this cooperative was able to manufacture 24,000 square meters of finely made, good-quality window shades colorfully illustrated with diversified sceneries. Apart from the principal laborers employed by the cooperative, many students of different grades and elderly persons past the working age signed contracts with the cooperative for the job of splitting [bamboo to make] window shade sticks and drying and preserving them. The cooperative frequently employed the auxiliary laborers in its members' households in transporting supplies, raw materials and merchandises. Owing to the increasingly close relationships between the cooperatives and its members' households, the volume of products increased rapidly. On the average, each laborer in Cooperative 19-5 achieved between 400 and 500 dong per month, which was double the amount in the previous year. Though having shifted its production method for only 1 year, the cooperative has been able to pay the capital loan used in investments, to pay all taxes and the sector's expenditures, to start accumulating some capital and to raise its members' living standard gradually.

Though having taken a new step forward, the small industry and handicrafts sector in Hoang Lien Son has neither developed evenly nor attracted many laborers to the production task. Over the past 2 years, the number of households applying for permission to do commercial business and to open restaurants are former members of small industry and handicrafts cooperatives. Sometimes half the members of these households are cooperative members while the other half are small traders. Therefore, the duty of the small industry and handicraft sector in the province is to quickly strengthen cooperatives and to attract former cooperative members and new laborers into the sector. No plan has yet been worked out to rationally employ tens of thousands of laborers cum traders who belong to agricultural cooperatives in areas adjacent to district towns and to the two cities. If these laborers are organized to exploit and preliminarily process the raw materials to be supplied to handicraft production installations, it will be possible to increase rapidly the volume of consumer and export goods produced in Hoang Lien Son.

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### TWO NORTHERN PROVINCES STRENGTHEN RAILROAD SECURITY

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Vietnam News Agency and N.B.: "Lang Son and Hai Hung Provinces Intensify the Maintenance of Train Security and Safety"]

[Text] Lang Son presently has 85 kilometers of railroad tracks running through 17 villages and subwards in the districts of Huu Lung, Chi Lang and Cao Loc and Lang Son City. Along this track are 10 large and small railroad stations, 44 bridges and 8 tunnels. Each day, there is one westbound train and one eastbound train carrying roughly 2,000 passengers.

Over the past several years, order and security on the railroad in Lang Son have not been good. Each year, hundreds of violations of criminal law have occurred. Since the start of this year, there have been 12 major incidents, including five robberies; there have been many cases of smuggling and illegal transportation at the various railroad stations and on the trains.

In the face of this situation, Lang Son Province launched a movement to strengthen railroad security and combat negative phenomena at railroad stations and on the trains. The Lang Son provincial public security sector sent many security teams to the localities through which railroad tracks pass to propagandize and mobilize the people to protect the railroad line; the public security sector has also coordinated with the related sectors to establish inspection teams at storage yards and railroad stations. At the main stations, such as the Lang Son, Dong Mo and Pho Vi stations, railroad public security stations have been established. The public security sector, together with the army and the finance sector, the commerce sector and the people's procuratorate sector have organized a mobile inspection unit on trains. The Lang Son public security sector has delineated the area of operation, classified and made a list of the names of more than 400 hoodlums who operate clandestinely along the railroad lines. During the first 6 months of this year, the Lang Son public security force arrested 61 persons and forced hundreds of others to move far from the railroad. The governments at places through which the railroad passes have actively encouraged the people to participate in protecting the railroad and have organized patrols and guard duty by militia and self-defense forces at key warehouses and storage yards.



The railroad sector has launched a movement to combat internal negative phenomena and put everyday activities and the review of the effort to combat negative phenomena on a regular basis. Some cadres and personnel of the railroad sector, who have conspired with merchants, concealed and transported illegal goods, stolen equipment and so forth, have been harshly prosecuted. The sector has assigned more than 70 persons to 8 control teams on trains with a view toward maintaining the safety of the goods and passengers on trains.

Recently, the Hai Hung Provincial People's Committee along with the railroad sector held a conference to conduct a preliminary review of the maintenance of railroad security and order along section 5 of the railroad. Representatives of the Railroad General Department, the Ministry of Interior and related agencies attended.

In keeping with directive 251 dated 20 August 1982 of the provincial people's committee and with the competent support of public security forces and the close coordination of the various agencies and localities, the railroad sector has promptly stopped many negative phenomena and uncovered many cases involving the theft of merchandise from the state and the theft of passenger baggage. Recently, it uncovered more than 40 cases involving the theft of goods, including 10 cases in which persons were caught red-handed and much phosphate fertilizer, iron, steel, coal, lumber and so forth were reclaimed. On 12 October 1982, the sector discovered and apprehended a group of saboteurs who had been using the space below the floorboards of a car and, in the process, ruined the railroad car itself; this discovery contributed to the strict and just prosecution of dozens of cases involving illegal sales, resulted in the return to passengers of much baggage and money and created the conditions needed for the sector to provide transportation support.

Directive 49 of the provincial people's committee dated 28 October 1982 on protecting socialist property and maintaining railroad security and order was read to the conferees. The conferees proposed a number of measures and especially emphasized the need to take positive steps to provide railroad security within section 5 of the railroad. A plan must be adopted for coordinating with the agencies and units within the adjacent area for the purpose of implementing directive 49 of the provincial people's committee better.

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CSO: 4209/188

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### DECISION ON RAILROAD SECURITY

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Nov 82 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Decision of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers on Strengthening the Maintenance of Order and Safety Within the Railroad Transportation Sector"]

[Text] The railroad transportation sector plays an especially important role in supporting production, everyday life and the defense of the nation. In the recent past, the railroad sector, the other sectors and the various localities have made efforts to implement Premier's directive number 251-TTg dated 20 August 1980 on the safety of railroad transportation.

However, recently many negative phenomena have occurred on a continuous basis as a result of lax enforcement of railroad sector regulations and internal rules, negative phenomena that have caused much harm to socialist production and posed a bother to the people.

In order to put an end to the situation mentioned above and rapidly restore order and safety on the various railroad lines, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has decided:

Article 1--the railroad sector, the public security sector, the finance sector, the army and the localities through which railroads pass must conduct a serious review of the implementation of directive number 251-TTg dated 20 August 1980.

Article 2--the railroad sector is hereby assigned the following responsibilities:

1. To organize inspections, patrols and the protection of bridges, materials and equipment along railroad lines well and select an ample number of cadres and manual workers who possess a high spirit of responsibility for this work.
2. To intensify the effort to teach the spirit of responsibility, the sense of organization and discipline and the spirit of collective ownership to the cadres, manual workers and personnel within the sector so that every person is conscious of protecting the property of the sector, of the state and



resolutely fights theft, smuggling, profiteering, the sale of illegal train tickets, negative phenomena and other acts of sabotage; each and every cadre, manual worker and office worker must bear full material and spiritual responsibility for the property of which they are in charge.

3. To organize good passenger support on trains, organize food and beverage services for passengers on trains and at railroad stations well and prohibit private parties from entering railroad stations or boarding trains to sell their goods.

--To coordinate with the public security sector in maintaining order and safety within railroad stations and on trains, harshly prosecute cases involving the violation of internal rules and regulations on the maintenance of order within railroad stations and on trains and rapidly restore order on trains and at railroad stations.

4. To operate trains in exact accordance with safety regulations and on schedule and strictly prohibit the stopping of trains at will along railroad lines and holding trains in stations beyond scheduled departure times.

5. To promptly and harshly prosecute under the law cadres, manual workers and personnel who violate railroad sector regulations and internal rules, cause damage to property of the state and cause a bother to passengers.

6. The railroad sector must routinely introduce and propagandize its internal rules and regulations so that passengers voluntarily comply with them when on trains as well as when waiting for trains at stations, maintain order, sanitation and safety on trains and follow the instructions of railroad and public security personnel. It must strictly prohibit passengers from sitting on the roofs of train cars, in windows and on the steps of railroad cars; prohibit persons from jumping from and throwing baggage or merchandise from moving trains; and strictly prohibit all unauthorized persons from using the technical equipment on trains, especially the emergency stopping system. Passengers who witness acts of sabotage or see things that threaten the safety of the train must immediately inform train personnel or the train engineer so that prompt action can be taken.

Article 3--the public security sector, the finance sector, the army and the localities through which railroads pass are hereby assigned the following responsibilities:

1. When performing their tasks, the public security sector, the army inspection sector and the tax sector absolutely must comply with the regulations on the operation of trains and must conduct their inspections, conduct searches and confiscate the merchandise or baggage of passengers in exact accordance with the laws and regulations of the state.

2. Searches and the inspection of merchandise must be conducted at railroad stations. In the case in which it is necessary to continue a search while the train is in operation, the search must be conducted by car and cannot be a sweeping search that causes a loss of order or safety on the train or poses a bother to passengers. When there is the suspicion that dishonest persons are

using the equipment on trains to conceal illegal merchandise and it is deemed necessary to dismantle this equipment in order to conduct an inspection, it is necessary to have the consent of the train engineer. To insure the safety and the movement of trains, the dismantling of this equipment must be performed by technical personnel of the railroad sector once the train has reached a station.

3. The various sectors and localities absolutely may not establish separate regulations to organize stations that stop trains in order to conduct inspections or searches or allow persons or merchandise to embark or be put on or disembark or be taken from trains; they also may not take it upon themselves to open roads that cross railroad tracks or build projects within the stipulated safety limits of the railroad.

4. The localities through which railroads pass must teach their people to protect the railroad. They must organize forces to patrol and maintain the safety of railroad tracks within the scope of responsibility of the locality.

Article 4--the maintenance of railroad transportation safety and order is the common responsibility of the communications-transportation sector, the public security sector, the army sector, the finance sector and the localities through which railroad pass. These sectors and localities must coordinate for the purpose of performing the tasks and exercising the authority that lie within the scope of their responsibilities.

Units and individuals that implement the regulations mentioned above well and record achievements in the maintenance of train safety or the protection of state property will be appropriately rewarded. Conversely, any units or individuals who violate the regulations presented above will be dealt with in a harsh manner, which shall include prosecution under the law.

We must promptly and harshly prosecute under the law persons who commit sabotage against or steal materials and property of the railroad.

Article 5--the ministers, the heads of the agencies on the ministerial level and the chairmen of the related provincial and municipal people's committees must assume the responsibility for fully implementing directive 251 TTg and this decision and must take effective steps to achieve implementation. The ministers of communications-transportation and interior have the responsibility of providing specific guidance of, supervising and inspecting the implementation of this decision within the concerned sectors and localities and regularly reporting to the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Signed: the Chairman of the Council of  
Ministers

Vice Chairman

Signed: To Huu

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CSO: 4209/188

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### HAIPHONG LOCAL MEDICINE PRODUCTION DEVELOPED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Do Son: "Haiphong Solves Problem of Curative Medicines"]

[Text] According to a resolution of the Council of Ministers, by 1985 every locality will have to achieve self-sufficiency in providing 80 percent of the total amount of medicines needed to cure the people's diseases. This is a very revolutionary trend which illustrates our party's concern about the people's life in the face of many-sided difficulties. But how to achieve this objective considering that for many years Haiphong's local sources of raw materials have met only 30 percent of the locality's needs and that the central level has been able to supply only 10 percent of the requirements of medicine production and processing? Haiphong has solved the medicine problems mainly in these two ways: developing the culture and cultivation of pharmaceuticals and importing, exporting and processing raw materials. Over the recent past, the "every household grows pharmaceuticals [medicinal plants] and every district and village prepares and processes traditional medicines" slogan has been implemented in many localities. Many cooperatives have clearly seen the effect of the concept of self-sufficiency in providing on-the-spot curative medicines for their own members. Pharmaceutical stations at the municipal and district levels have drawn up a plan to direct village public health stations to develop the production of certain pharmaceuticals on the basis of their land potential and experiences and to exchange other types of pharmaceuticals with the neighboring villages. To date, there are five districts in the municipality which have fulfilled the self-sufficiency norms for traditional medicine production and which have begun to create a source of great income to increase their local budgets. By developing the culture and cultivation of pharmaceuticals, it has been possible for the first time to reduce the tense situation of curative medicines, to provide prompt treatment and to diminish the number of patients at the municipal and district hospitals. Just in the 2-year period of 1979-80, Do Son Town harvested 400 kgs of fresh rehmannia lutea, Vinh Bao [District] collected 10 tons of creeping vine roots and dozens of tons of parviflorum and Cat Ba [District] purchased thousands of chameleons [for immersion in alcohol to make a tonic], hundreds of kilograms of goat [horn] ointment and menthol essential oil and many precious natural forest products for use as medicines. Two-thirds of the total number of villages throughout the municipality have been equipped with various means to process pharmaceuticals into

decoctions and medicinal ointments and pills. A network has been set up and composed of good elderly [oriental] physicians who have been invited to come to work at "combined eastern-western medicine" public health stations in villages to prepare medicines to treat colds, fever, diarrhea, cough, throat inflammation and rheumatism and to detoxify the organism, to regulate menses and to act as febrifuges.

The second major trend has been the intensification of import-export activities to solve the curative medicine problem for the people's benefit. This task has been vigorously stepped up for only more than a year now and has been focused only on the truly rare types of medicines which do not yet exist in our country or which have not yet been produced abundantly.

In implementing the above-mentioned two guidelines set forth by Haiphong to solve the curative medicine problem, a question has been raised concerning the policy to be applied toward growers of different pharmaceuticals and medicinal plants so as to prevent any decrease in the areas cultivated with pharmaceuticals. Resolution No 200/CP of 21 August 1978 has stipulated that "medicinal plants should be considered to be important industrial crops" but so far no specific directive has been issued. No material has been supplied in exchange for medicinal plants and no area has been delineated consistently and appropriately for their cultivation. The benefit due to growers of pharmaceuticals has not received as much attention as that of growers of industrial crops such as kenaf, rush, peanuts and sugarcane. According to a plan of the Haiphong public health sector, 100 hectares will be cultivated [with medicinal plants] in 1983 and 200 hectares in 1984 (70 percent of these areas to be cultivated with oleaginous plants for export purposes). Therefore, a supplementary policy must be promulgated to increase the output of traditional medicines. We must carry out two-way economic contracts for the production and purchase of pharmaceuticals as strictly as we do other economic contracts. Producers will become enthusiastic if they receive the state's attention, if prices make up for production expenditures and if their interests are also given due attention.

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CSO: 4209/232

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### COLUMN URGES TIMELY PUNISHMENT IN GAMBLING CASES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Dec 82 p 4

[Column by Nguoi Xay Dung, "Constructive Person": "A Story a Day: A 'Disease' That Is in Need of Being Stopped"]

[Text] Usually this social disease develops most often during winter. It is latent all year, makes progress during the cold winter and "flourishes" during spring days.

We are talking about the disease known as gambling which our people has always found to be odious and which it usually requests that it be severely punished in time so as to serve as example to everyone.

Last April, the police of Hai Ba Trung precinct caught in the red a gambling gang in house number 32 of cell 22, Minh Khai ward. The whole gang consisted of 17 persons, among whom there were workers, drivers, cooperative members, photographers and even unemployed people. The amount of money confiscated on the spot came to 38,000 dong! The paper HANOI MOI has talked about it and people thought that the thing would have to be concluded fast so that its educational content could be promoted.

Yet almost eight months have gone by, the new winter is here, the year is about to end with the New Year not so far away, the disease shows every sign of developing again and yet the situation still hangs in midair.

Everybody has been "paroled awaiting trial." After a couple of days in jail, everyone went back to his previous social position. Not everybody, however, is content. This is very simple, since there are those with greater responsibility and those with lesser ones. Should no decision be arrived at, then the situation bothers everybody. The review of the quality of citizens, of cadres and of personnel in these cases at times of evaluation in order to decide about pay raise and awards, etc. has to be stopped and delayed in every case. Should one be paroled over many months, many years, then it would become excessively bothersome.

On the other hand, because the thing has been dragged out, some people have raised the issue with our paper: is parole supposed to be a setting aside of the question? It is because we are talking about a seasonal disease that needs be stopped, we would like to revive this affair and to request that the organ in charge quickly bring it to a conclusion.

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phan Anh [PHAN ANH]

President of the Vietnam Lawyers Association; on 10 December 1982 he attended a meeting organized by his association to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR. (HANOI MOI 11 Dec 82 p 1)

Pham Van Bach [PHAMJ VAWN BACHJ]

Vice President of the Vietnam Lawyers Association; on 10 December 1982 he attended a meeting organized by his association to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR. (HANOI MOI 11 Dec 82 p 1)

Pham Kim Bang [PHAMJ KIM BANGR]

\*Chairman of the Hanoi chapter of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association; on 10 December 1982 this organization made its first appearance. (HANOI MOI 11 Dec 82 p 1)

Tran Bao [TRAANF BAOR] aka Tran Nhu Hoat [TRAANF NHUW HOATJ] deceased

Member of the VCP since 1929; director of the Finance Department of the VCP Central Committee; secretary of the VCP Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; one of the founders of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions; director of the Inspection Committee of the VFTU; member of the Presidium of the VFTU; delegate to the 3d and 4th National Assemblies, member of the Standing Committee of the 4th National Assembly; on 12 January 1983 he died at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital at age 84. (NHAN DAN 13 Jan 83 p 4)



Nguyễn Văn C<sup>~</sup>á [NGUYEENX VAWN CAIS] aka Nguyễn Văn N<sup>~</sup>am [NGUYEENX VAWN NAM] deceased

Member of the VCP since 1945; former Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ben Tre Province; chairman of the Administrative Revolutionary Committee of Ben Tre; deputy in the First, Second and Third National Assemblies; director of the Grain General Corporation; director of the Finance Department, chairman of the Inspection Committee, Ministry of Home Trade; born in 1907 in An Giang Province, he was in retirement at the time of his death on 21 January 1983, at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 22 Jan 83 p 4)

Tr<sup>~</sup>ương Công C<sup>~</sup>ân [TRUWOWNG COONG CAANR], Major General

His article on the Political-Military Officers School appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Jan 83 p 2)

H<sup>~</sup>oàng Đ<sup>~</sup>ình C<sup>~</sup>âu [HOANGF DINHF CAAUF] Professor

Vice Minister of Public Health; \*Chairman of the commission for investigation into the consequences of chemical warfare in Vietnam; on 14 January 1983 he presided at the opening of an international symposium on herbicides and defoliants in Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 15 Jan 83 pp 1, 4)

Phan Văn Ch<sup>~</sup>ương [PHAN VAWN CHUWOWNG]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 31 January 1983 he was at Tan Son Nhat Airport to welcome a Kampuchean Youth delegation. (NHAN DAN 1 Feb 83 p 4)

L<sup>~</sup>ê Th<sup>~</sup>ành C<sup>~</sup>ông [LEE THANHF COONG] deceased

Former Director of the Water Conservancy Service, Hanoi; member of the VCP; born in 1917, he died on 27 December 1982 following an illness. (HANOI MOI 28 Dec 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Đ<sup>~</sup>iệp [NGUYEENX VAWN ZIEEPJ]

Vice Minister of Labor; on 14 January 1983 he was present at a meeting with a delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Education. (NHAN DAN 15 Jan 83 p 1)

Nguyễn H<sup>~</sup>ồ [NGUYEENX HOOJ]

\*Chairman of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With People of Other Nations; chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City chapter of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 1 February 1983 he was at Tan Son Nhat Airport to welcome a USSR Youth delegation. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 83 p 4)

T<sup>~</sup>ô H<sup>~</sup>u<sup>2</sup> [TOOS HUWUX]

Member of the Political Bureau; vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; \*chairman of the committee for district building; the formation of this committee was announced in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Jan 83 p 1)



Ngô Thi Mai [NGOO THIJ MAI] MS

\*Director of the Food Industry Institute; she coauthored an article on technical progress in the food industry. (NHAN DAN 17 Jan 83 p 3)

Nguyễn Thúc Mậu [NGUYEENX THUCS MAAUJ], Senior Colonel

\*Director of Military Medical Academy #2; he was mentioned in an article about his school. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 83 p 2)

Hà Thế Ngủ [HAF THEES NGUWX]

Deputy head of the Education Science Institute; recently he attended an education science conference at the Political-Military Academy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jan 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Nùng [NGUYEENX DUWCS NUNGF] Painter Professor level 1 deceased

Member of the VCP; member of the Fine Arts Association; lecturer at the Hanoi Fine Arts College; former acting director of the Fine Arts Research Institute; on 4 January 1983 he died of illness at age 74. (NHAN DAN 5 Jan 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Hà Phan [NGUYEENX HAF PHAN]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hau Giang Province; his article on rice planting progress in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Jan 83 p 2)

Phùng Chúc Phong [PHUNGF CHUCS PHONG] Doctor

\*Deputy Editor in Chief of the newspaper SUC KHOE; in December 1982 he attended a meeting with readers of his newspaper in Binh Luc District, Ha Nam Ninh Province. (SUC KHOE 20 Jan 83 p 7)

Trần Việt Quang [TRAANF VIEETJ QUANG] \*Lieutenant Colonel

Of the Signal Command; his sugar cane growing accomplishments were mentioned in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 83 p 3)

Trưởng Đông San [TRUWOWNG DOONG SAN] PhD

\*President of the Hanoi Teachers College of Foreign Languages; he was mentioned in an article about progress in his college. (DAI DOAN KET 5 Jan 83 p 5)

Nguyễn Văn Tái [NGUYEENX VAWN TAIS] \*Lieutenant Colonel

\*Commander, M.13 Special Operations Group; he was mentioned in an article about his unit in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 83 p 2)

<sup>2</sup>  
Đương Đình Thao [ZUOWNG DINHF THAOR]

Director of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 19 January 1983 he was present at a meeting between members of the HCMC People's Committee and Vietnamese and foreign journalists. (NHAN DAN 20 Jan 83 p 4)

<sup>2</sup>  
Lê Bá Thao [LEE BAS THAOR]

\*Director of the Hanoi Bank; his article on his bank's tasks to strive to serve production and to increase monetary control appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Dec 82 p 3)

<sup>2</sup>  
Thích Trí Thu [THICHS TRIS THUR] Venerable

Chairman of the Management Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Church; on 22 January 1983 he attended a meeting with delegates of his church and members of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. (NHAN DAN 25 Jan 83 p 1)

<sup>2</sup>  
Nguyễn Huy Thúc [NGUYEENX HUY THUCS]

\*Secretary of the Legislation Committee of the National Assembly; on 28 December 1982 he made a speech before the last session of the 7th National Assembly. (HANOI MOI 29 Dec 82 p 1)

<sup>2</sup>  
Phạm Văn Thuận [PHAMJ VAWN THUAANF]

Committee Chairman of the Fatherland Front, Vinh Phu Province; his article on the front's organization at lower levels appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 19 Jan 83 p 2)

<sup>2</sup>  
Trần Tiến [TRAANF TIEENS]

\*Vice Chairman of the Hanoi chapter of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association; on 10 December 1982 this organization made its first appearance. (HANOI MOI 11 Dec 82 p 1)

<sup>2</sup>  
Trần Toàn [TRAANF TOANF]

Director of the Food and Catering Service, Hanoi: he was interviewed for an article on noodle soup in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 83 p 3)

<sup>2</sup>  
Võ Thanh Trinh [VOX THANHF TRINH] Father

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; \*Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Catholic Mobilization Committee; in the cited source, he was interviewed on the subject of superstition. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Dec 82 p 21)

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đoàn Chương [DOANF CHUWOWNG] Colonel

On the Qui Hoi New Year's Day, as chief of the Publication Department and the board of directors of the Armed Forces Printing House, he briefed Senior General Van Tien Dung who visited the printing plants. (NHAN DAN 15 Feb 83 p 4)

Đỗ Khắc Cường [DOOX KHAWCS CUWOWNG]

\*Deputy secretary of the VCP committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently he accompanied Pham Van Dong on a New Year visit of his province. (NHAN DAN 16 Feb 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Đoan [NGUYEENX DINHF ZOANX]

Vice minister of communications and transportation; on 20 January 1983 he attended a meeting to plan traffic measures for the Tet period. (HANOI MOI 21 Jan 83 p 1)

Phạm Thọ Hân [PHAMJ THOJ HANF], \*Colonel

\*Deputy commander of a division; he was mentioned in an article about his division in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Feb 83 p 2)

Hà Thiết Hùng [HAF THIEETS HUNGF]

\*Secretary of the VCP committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently he accompanied Pham Van Dong on New Year visit of his province. (NHAN DAN 16 Feb 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Kim [NGUYEENX KIM], Colonel

His article "Publishing in the Military" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Dec 82 p 40)

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; secretary of the VCP committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 2 February 1983 he attended the opening of an SRV-USSR Youth meeting. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 83 p 4)

Đoàn Lưỡng [DOANF LUWOWNG]

Secretary of the Vietnam Communications and Transportation Trade Union; an excerpt of one of his speeches reviewing his sector's 1982 activities appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Jan 83 p 1)

Trần Hoài Nam [TRAANF HOAIF NAM]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian People; on 22, 23 January 1983 he attended meetings in Nicosia, Cyprus to discuss the nonaligned movement. (HANOI MOI 27 Jan 83 p 4)

Kiều Việt Nguyên [KIEEUF VIEETJ NGUYEEN]

\*Deputy secretary of the VCP committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently he accompanied Pham Van Dong on a New Year visit of his province. (NHAN DAN 16 Feb 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Nhỏ [NGUYEENX NHOWS] \*Colonel

Representative of the Fourth Naval Zone; recently he greeted Secretary General Le Duan who was visiting the area. (NHAN DAN 15 Feb 83 p 1)

Hoàng Niêm [NOANGF NIEEMJ] Colonel

Commander of the Signal and Liaison Branch; on 19 January 1983 he made a speech at a meeting marking Laos' Army Day. (HANOI MOI 20 Jan 83 p 4)

Phạm Niên [PHAMJ NIEEN]

Director of the Post and Telecommunications General Department; on 11 Feb 83 he attended a meeting welcoming a Lao delegation. (NHAN DAN 15 Feb 83 p 4)

Thang Văn Phúc [THANG VAWN PHUCS]

Member of the Standing Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; he was mentioned in an article on the Da River project in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 5 Feb 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Tâm [NGUYEENX TAAM]

Acting secretary general of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce; on 18 January 1983, he signed a protocol for increased cooperation between his country and Poland. (HANOI MOI 25 Jan 83 p 4)

Hoàng Văn Thạ [HOANGF VAWN THAJ] Colonel

His article on the Artillery Branch appeared in the cited source.  
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Feb 83 p 2)

Đặng Thí [DAWNGJ THIS]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; chairman of the Vietnam-Kampuchea and the Vietnam-Laos Commissions for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Laos Committee for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 18 January 1983 he headed a delegation in Vientiane for a meeting.  
(HANOI MOI 19 Jan 83 p 1)

Hà Kiến Thiết [HAF KIEENS THIEETS] \*Colonel

His review article on the Signal Forces, VPA during the past 4 years appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Feb 83 p 2)

Bùi Thu [BUIF THU]

Director of the Finance Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; recently he made a speech at a conference to review his sector's 1982 achievements. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Jan 83 p 1)

Phan Thu [PHAN THU] Colonel

His article "Electronic Warfare and Some New Technological Developments in Electronic Warfare" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Dec 82 p 49)

Trình Trần [TRINHJ TRAAHF] \*Colonel

On the first day of the Qui Hoi New Year, he welcomed Senior General Van Tien Dung who had paid a visit to the Border Defense Corps. (NHAN DAN 15 Feb 83 p 4)

Lê Văn Trì [LEE VAWN TRIF] \*Lieutenant General

\*Director of the Technical Department, Ministry of National Defense; on 11 February 1983 he accompanied Secretary General Le Duan on a visit of Z.261 Enterprise. (NHAN DAN 15 Feb 83 p 1)

Đào Tung [DAOF TUNGF]

\*Secretary General of the Vietnam Journalists Association; on 24 January 1983 he signed a 5-year cooperation agreement with the GDR Journalists Association.  
(HANOI MOI 25 Jan 83 p 4)

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

<sup>2</sup>  
Vu Quý Bình [VUX QUYS BINHF] deceased

Member of the VCP; former Director of the Food Service Department; Deputy Director of the Accounting and Finance Department; Deputy Director of the Labor Salary Department; Deputy Director of the Construction Materials and Fuel General Corporation, Ministry of Home Trade; born in 1913 in Hanoi, he died on 5 February 1983 after an illness. (NHAN DAN 6 Feb 83 p 4)

<sup>^</sup>  
Lê Duy Cầu [LEE ZUY CAAU] \*Lieutenant Colonel

\*Commander of H.12 Depot, Military Equipment Department, Rear Services General Department; he was mentioned in an article about his depot. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Jan 83 p 2)

<sup>^</sup>  
Bùi Tắt Chí [BUIF TAATS CHIS]

\*Vice President of the Management Cadres Training School; recently he was named to this position at this new school established by the Ministry of Culture. (HANOI MOI 15 Jan 83 p 2)

<sup>^</sup>  
Ta Quang Chiên [TAJ QUANG CHIEENS]

Director of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 26-29 January 1983 he participated in a conference to review nationwide 1982 activities in physical education and sports. (THE DUC THE THAO 29 Jan 83 p 1)

<sup>^</sup>  
Lê Quang Chú [LEE QUANG CHUWX]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Nai Province; on 26 January 1983 he welcomed Secretary General Le Duan to his province. (NHAN DAN 30 Jan 83 p 1)

<sup>^</sup>  
Đặng Huy Huỳnh [DANGHUJ HUJ HUYNHF]

Deputy Head of the Institute of Biology, Vietnam Institutes of Sciences; his article "Rational Exploitation and Utilization of Mekong Delta Mangrove Forest Resources" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG Nov 82 p 38)

Nguyễn Côn [NGUYEENX COON]

\*Director of the Commerce Service, Hanoi; on 13 January 1983 he reported on market prices in his city at a meeting to discuss market management. (HANOI MOI 14 Jan 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Trinh Cỏ [NGUYEENX TRINH COW]

Head of the Hanoi College of Medicine; his article "The Hanoi College of Medicine Through 80 Years" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Nov 82 p 38)

Hoàng Đại [HOANGF DAIF]

Deputy Director of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 26-29 January 1983 he participated in a conference to review nationwide 1982 activities in physical education and sports. (THE DUC THE THAO 29 Jan 83 p 1)

Nguyễn Tiến Đức [NGUYEENX TIEENS DUWCS]

\*Chairman of the Price Commission, Hanoi; on 13 January 1983 he reported on his city's market prices at a meeting to discuss market management. (HANOI MOI 14 Jan 83 p 1)

Trần Duy Hưng [TRAANF ZUY HUWNG] Doctor

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With People of Other Nations; on 26 January 1983 he saw off a Thai People's delegation. (NHAN DAN 27 Jan 83 p 1)

Le Van Ke

\*Member of the VCP Committee and \*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Son La Province; on 20-22 January 1983 he led a delegation on a visit to Houa Phan Province. (Vientiane SIANG PASASON 26 Jan 83 p 1)

Trương Văn Kiến [TRUWOWNG VAWN KIEENJ]

\*Vice Minister of Food; on 25 January 1983 he attended a ceremony in Nghe Tinh Province when Kampuchea presented a gift of rice for storm victims. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Jan 83 p 4)

Trần Huyền Kiêu [TRAANF HUYEENF KIEEUF]

\*Vice President of the Management Cadres Training School; recently he was named to this position at this new school established by the Ministry of Culture. (HANOI MOI 15 Jan 83 p 2)

Hoàng Thị Lâm [HOANGF THIJ LAAM]

Vice President of the Haiphong Women's Union; she was quoted in an article on solidarity between women of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong. (HANOI MOI 14 Jan 83 p 2)



Xuân Lộc [XUAAN LOOCJ]

\*Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; \*Vice Chairman of the Life Style and Family Affairs Committee, Hanoi; recently he reviewed the 1982 activities of the movement for a new lifestyle and culture in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 83 p 1)

Hàng Phương [HAWNGF PHUWOWNG] Poet deceased

Member of the Vietnam Writers Association; former chairman of the Women's Arts and Letters Committee, Interzone 5; member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; born in 1908 in Dien Ban District, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, she died on 2 February 1983. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Phương [NGUYEENX PHUWOWNG]

\*Vice President of the Management Cadres Training School; recently he was named to this position at this new school established by the Ministry of Culture. (HANOI MOI 15 Jan 83 p 2)

Hoang Quy [HOANGF QUY]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vinh Phu Province; his name was mentioned in an article on his province's Party Congress. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 83 p 3)

Lê San [LEE SAN] aka Lê Bồ [LEE BOOR] deceased

Member of the VCP since 1930; former member of the VCP Committee of Tay Bac Region; standing member of the VCP Committee and chairman of the People's Committee of the former province of Quang Tri; member of the VCP Committee and chairman of the Party History Research Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; born on 10 October 1909 in Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province, he was in retirement at the time of his death on 27 January 1983. (NHAN DAN 30 Jan 83 p 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Sinh [NGUYEENX NGOCJ SINH]

\*Deputy head of the Basic Investigations Department, State Science and Technology Commission; his article "Planning Environmental Measures" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Nov 82 p 38)

Nguyễn Thị Thanh [NGUYEENX THIJ THANH]

President of the Ho Chi Minh City Women's Union; she was quoted in the article "Solidarity of Women in Three Municipalities" in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 14 Jan 83 p 2)

Nguyễn Đăng Thành [NGUYEENX DAWNG THANH]

Head of the Machinery Research Institute, Ministry of Engineering and Metals; his article "Twenty Years of Scientific and Technological Activities of the Machinery Research Institute" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Nov 82 p 38)

^  
Lê Viêt Thăng [LEE VIEETJ THAWNCS]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, An Giang Province; he wrote an article on irrigation in his province for the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 83 p 2)

^  
Lê Thị Thịnh [LEE THIJ THINHJ]

\*President of the Haiphong Women's Union; she was quoted in an article on solidarity between women of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong. (HANOI MOI 14 Jan 83 p 2)

^  
Trình Văn Thuật [TRINHJ VAWN THUAATJ]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 26-29 January 1983 he participated in a conference to review nationwide 1982 activities in physical education and sports. (THE DUC THE THAO 29 Jan 83 p 1)

^  
Nguyễn Hữu Thước [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUWOWCS]

\*Head of the Biology Institute, Vietnam Institutes of Science; his article "Research in the Use of Azolla in a Closed Ecosystem" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Nov 82 p 38)

^  
Lê Văn Tôn [LEE VAWN TOON], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1928. Member of the VCP. Cadre of the Military Science Department, General Staff. He died [hy sinh] on 19 January 83 while performing a mission. His funeral was held at the 175th Military Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Jan 83 p 4)

^  
Đinh Văn Tuy [DINH VAWN TUY], Major General

Commander of the Border Defense Forces; on 30 January 1983 he attended anniversary ceremonies at the Border Defense Officers School. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jan 83 p 1)

^  
Nguyễn Đức Vọng [NGUYEENX DUWCS VONGJ]

Vice chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; on 17 January 1983 he attended a meeting to review his committee's activities in 1982. (HANOI MOI 18 Jan 83 p 1)

^  
Mai Vy [MAI VY]

Vice Minister of Culture; \*President of the Management Cadres Training School; recently he assumed the latter position at this new school established by the Ministry of Culture. (HANOI MOI 15 Jan 83 p 2)

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**DATE FILMED**

MARCH 29, 1983

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